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The turf war that terrorised 1920s Sydney

ALL ABOUT

# HISTORY

**CATHERINE THE GREAT**

**RUSSIA'S  
ULTIMATE  
CONQUEROR**

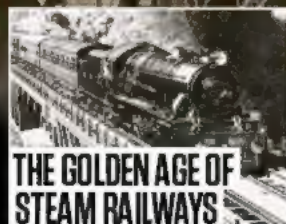
How the unstoppable ruler enthralled an empire with sex, lies & military power

**25**  
**UNMISSABLE  
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Must-see events and exhibitions for 2018

**EUROPEAN  
SUPERSTATE  
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Inside the secret '50s plot to unite Britain and France



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STEAM RAILWAYS**

Trains, tracks and engineers that revolutionised travel



**ALEXANDER THE GREAT:  
THE COLLEGE YEARS**

Did studying with Aristotle shape the iconic king's reign?



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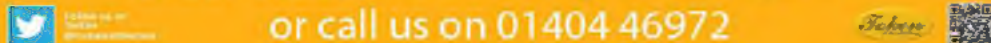
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Gamblers watch as a nuclear blast illuminates the early morning sky. Find out how Vegas capitalised on America's atomic arms race from page 48

## Welcome

Russia has had its fair share of conquerors. Ivan the Terrible was the first Muscovy prince to call himself 'tsar', meaning 'Caesar' or 'emperor', and spent his life waging wars. He absorbed the khanates of Kazan and Astrakhan into the motherland, as well as the Volga and the Urals. But he also lost the Livonian War and could not gain access to the Baltic Sea. He faced constant attack from the Crimean Tatars, who burnt Moscow to the ground in 1571. Ivan eventually defeated them, but it left Russia financially ruined.

Peter the Great sought to 'Westernise' Russia not just through social and economic reform, but by literally moving the border westwards. He expanded into modern-day Estonia and Latvia, as well as building his glorious Saint Petersburg in

lands he had captured from Sweden. But his Great Northern War was no easy victory and he also lost the Black Sea to the Ottomans.

Catherine the Great, however, ruled a third of the world by the time she died. The Russia she left behind was living through a golden age, having realised many of the reforms Peter had only dreamed of. Not bad for a minor German princess born with limited prospects, eh? Discover how Catherine not only seized power but expanded her empire from page 28.

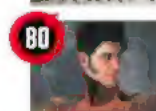


**Jack Parsons**  
Editor

## Editor's picks



**60 Australia's Peaky Blinders**  
Meet the razor-wielding gangsters whose terrifying turf war kept 1920s Sydney on a knife-edge.



**80 Napoleon of the West**  
Soldier-statesman Santa Anna is demystified for different reasons in both Mexican and American history, but does he deserve his black legend?



**84 Stunning photos**  
Discover the shortlived and winners of the first-ever Historic Photographer of the Year Awards, which celebrates the world's greatest heritage sites.

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Meet the razor-wielding gangs that dominated 1920s Sydney and the women who led them

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Henry VIII's divorce didn't just rattle Rome – it had a lasting effect on his first-born, too

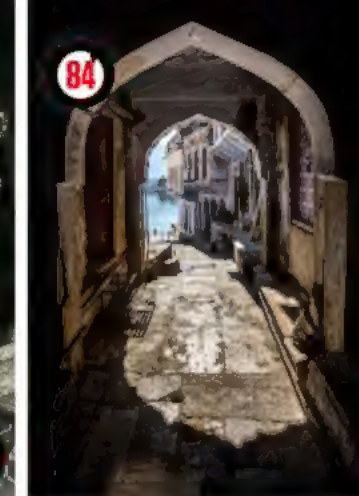
### 84 Historical Photographer of the Year

We bring you jaw-dropping heritage pictures from the inaugural competition's winners

**Win!**  
**£1,000 worth of prizes**  
Find out how from page 47



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A secret plan to unite Britain and France in the 1950s could have transformed Europe



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Gunpowder went out with a bang, but how much of it actually happened?



## HISTORY IN COLOUR

### V FOR VICTORY

Rhythm guitarist Paul Stanley of rock band KISS poses with his Gibson Flying V guitar. 6 January marks the 60th anniversary of the odd-looking instrument. Though its radical body design was inspired by the tailfins that epitomised American cars of the era, the Flying V was not well received in 1958. However, it found fame as the instrument of choice for artists including Stanley, Albert King and Lennie Mack.

1975







## HISTORY IN PICTURES

### THE SIEGE THAT SHOOK BRITAIN

In London's East End, 200 armed police and soldiers faced off with two suspected Latvian anarchists. The shoot-out, known as the Siege of Sidney Street, lasted six hours, only ending when the wanted men's hideout caught fire. Winston Churchill, then Home Secretary, was also at the scene (pictured on inside left). He forbade firefighters from intervening until the criminals ceased shooting; both men burned to death. Newsreel footage of the violence shocked the country.

1911





## HISTORY IN COLOUR

### THE LONG, SLOW EVAC

Wounded US Marines used a tank as a makeshift ambulance during the Vietnam War battle to retake Hue. The city was lost during the Tet Offensive, a coordinated strike by 80,000 North Vietnamese troops to capture 100 towns and cities on 30 January 1968. While American and South Vietnamese forces held them off, the offensive ended US public support for the war, leading to a slow, painful withdrawal from the region.

1968





## HISTORY IN PICTURES

### GIVING PEACE A CHANCE

After the horrors of World War I, the League of Nations was founded to maintain world peace and held its first meeting in Paris on 16 January 1920. A precursor to the UN, 58 countries from around the globe signed up - though at the time nearly all of Africa consisted of Western colonies. The League is widely remembered as a failure, but it did prevent war between Greece and Bulgaria, fought slave traders and rescued Turkish refugees.

1920



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Discover the evolution of the engine that drove the Industrial Revolution, from how it transformed transportation to how it was weaponised for war

Written by David Crook, Michael Haskew, Katherine Marsh and Jack Parsons



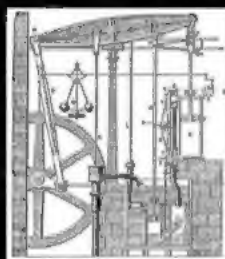


# Steam travel's rise and fall

Tracking the history of the Industrial Revolution's answer to travel

## STANDING START

Scotsman James Watt built the first stationary steam engine. He later improved the design so it could produce enough power to move six to eight miles an hour.



## TIME TO MOVE

Richard Trevithick created 'Puffing Devil', the earliest steam-powered passenger vehicle. Destroyed a few days later, Trevithick went on to build the first steam locomotive designed to run on a track.



## GOING PUBLIC

The Stockton and Darlington Railway became the world's first-ever public railway to run a steam train. It was hauled by George Stephenson's 'Locomotive No. 1'.



## SPEED DEMONS

In 1828, 'Rocket' reached **29.1MPH**.  
In 1904, GWR 3700 Class 'City of Truro' reached **100MPH**.  
In 1938, Class A4 4468 'Mallard' reached **126MPH**.



## AMERICAN STEAM

Stourbridge Lion, the United States' original steam locomotive, began work. However, its excessive weight forced it to become a stationary boiler as the rails couldn't support it.



## CONNECTING CITIES

Built by George Stephenson, the world's inaugural steam-powered intercity railway opens in the UK, connecting the industrial hubs of Liverpool and Manchester.



By the time George Stephenson died, Britain had about 2,440 miles of track for its 30 million passengers.

1774

24 DECEMBER 1801

27 SEPTEMBER 1825

1828

1829

1830

## EXPRESS D'ORIENT

The train ran **TWICE** a week. Renamed Orient Express in 1891. It could get you from Paris to Istanbul in just over **EIGHTY HOURS**.



## A NEW CRIME

Jesse James was one of the first bandits to hold up a moving train and steal the money on board. However, he could only find \$2,000 so he decided to rob the passengers, as well.



## COAST TO COAST

After getting approval from the president, Abraham Lincoln, the first transcontinental railroad opened, bridging the Pacific coast to the central United States.



## GOING UNDERGROUND

The first-ever underground railway, The Metropolitan Railway, opened in London, connecting Bishop's Road (now Paddington) and Farringdon Street.



## WEAPON ON WHEELS

Soldiers began modifying trains by adding weapons to them during the American Civil War. This practice continued across the world during both World Wars.



During the American Civil War, railways were often fought over as they were strategically advantageous.

## STEAM COMES TO INDIA

The **FIRST** steam passenger train runs in India. It's hauled by **THREE** locomotives. It's 34 KILOMETRES long.



1883

21 JULY 1873

1869

1863

1861

16 APRIL 1853

## THE BEGINNING OF THE END?

Dr Rudolf Diesel patented the compression ignition, or diesel, engine. Later refinements made it more economical to run than steam.



## QUINTINSHILL RAIL DISASTER

At 6.45am, a train carrying a troop of soldiers crashed into a stationary passenger train near Gretna, Scotland, as a result of mistakes made by the railway signmen. 230 people died.



This is one of the biggest railway disasters to have ever taken place in Britain.

## CHANGING TIMES

Diesel locomotives were brought into regular use in the US and steam began to be phased out. The transition finished in the 1960s.



## END OF AN ERA

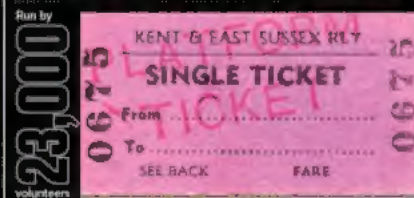
The last passenger steam train service ran in Britain. The next day, privately owned steam locomotives were banned on the main line, although this was lifted in 1971 and the Flying Scotsman was exempt.



The last mainline steam service was flown on the Fifteen Guinea Special because of the expense of the tickets.

## KEEPING THE PAST ALIVE

>160 heritage railways and steam museums in the UK. They're home to at least 700 operational engines. Run by 23,000 volunteers. KENT & EAST SUSSEX RLY. SINGLE TICKET. From TICKET. SEE BACK. FARE.



1892

22 MAY 1915

1939

11 AUGUST 1968

PRESENT DAY





# ARMoured TRAINS

WORLDWIDE, 1861-1945

Born out of military expedience, a weapons system capable of rapid offensive and defensive operations gave a new dimension to mid-19th-century warfare. The first recorded use of such a vehicle was in the American Civil War, when the Baldwin Locomotive Works modified a baggage car with oak planks sheathed in boiler plate to protect a 24-pound howitzer. Thus, the armoured train was born.

In the 19th century, the Franco-Prussian War, the Boer Wars and the Russo-Japanese War all saw the trains in use. Meanwhile, some in the UK were developed for coastal defence and the British Expeditionary Force deployed one at the First Battle of Ypres at the start of World War I. On the Eastern Front, the Russians armed their trains with light artillery, while the Bolsheviks had over 100 of them during the civil war of 1918-20.

It was in World War II that armoured trains peaked. The Polish Army used them against the invading Nazis, prompting the Germans to develop their own, and Soviet ones, working in teams of two or three, were classified as light or heavy depending on their size and weaponry. They were often armed with anti-aircraft guns, light artillery and machine guns, while some transported infantry.

However, the train's primary flaw was its reliance on rails – when the track stopped, so did the train. Furthermore, its vulnerability to air attacks also increased throughout World War II and as tanks improved, the armoured train's relevance was gradually eclipsed.

While only about two dozen were produced, the *Legkaya Broneploshchadka PL-37* Light Artillery Wagon (pictured) showcased Soviet power in World War II. Armed with a pair of 76.2mm field guns and six 7.62mm machine guns, it was protected by armour up to 20mm thick and held 30 men.

## Main armament

The PL-37 mounted a pair of 76.2 Model 1902/30 field guns modified for service aboard the armoured rail car. The Model 1902/30 was an improved variant of the original Model 1902 that was deployed extensively during World War I. Its maximum range was 13.29 kilometres and its rate of fire was 10-12 rounds per minute. The PL-37 guns were mounted in traversing turrets fore and aft, and further protected by armoured embrasure collars.

## Commander's seat

The commander's seat was located midway along the 14.69-metre length of the car inside a cupola with elevation that allowed the officer to communicate effectively with crewmen at either end. He entered the car from the ground via a stepladder and utilised a hatch located in the top of the cupola for external visual orientation – and as an avenue of escape if the vehicle was disabled in action.

## Field of vision

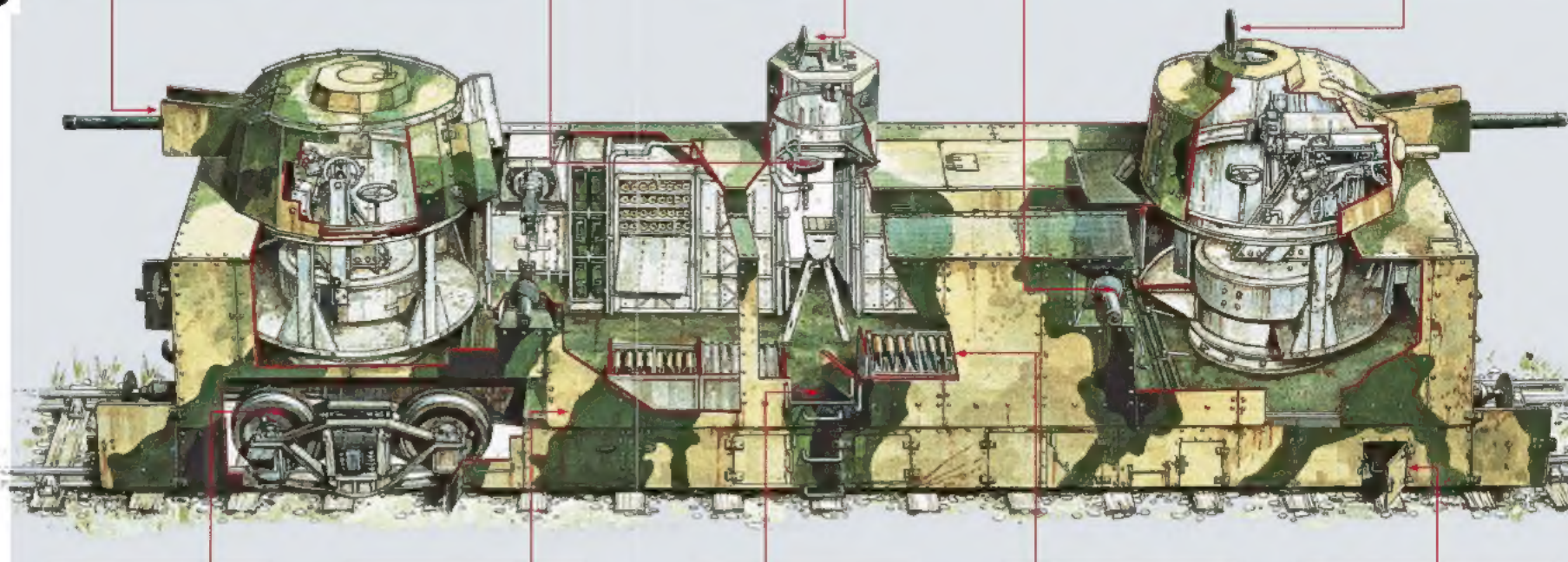
Glass visors and a PTM panoramic periscope facilitated the commander's view of the surrounding territory, allowing him to select targets and identify threats within reasonable time to take action. Artillery direction was the primary purpose of the periscope, as the PL-37 was often deployed with infantry in a fire support role.

## Secondary armament

A complement of six 7.62mm Maxim water-cooled machine guns provided secondary armament aboard the PL-37, effective defensively against charging infantry and cavalry and in an offensive fire support role. The machine guns were placed in sleeve and ball mounts in the hull and in the 76.2mm turrets adjacent to the main weapons. The Maxim was fed from a 250-round belt and its sustained rate of fire was 600 rounds per minute.

## The cupola

The commanders of the forward and rear 76.2mm guns were stationed inside the turrets with triplex glass visors for target acquisition and field observation. Space within the turrets was quite limited, particularly during the heat of combat as crewmen serviced the weapon and responded to orders from the commander. Manual elevation wheels raised and lowered the guns. A small hatch allowed the gun commander to view his surroundings externally or exit in an emergency situation.



## Suspension

The standard rail car was constructed for combat as the PL-37 artillery wagon with a chassis supported by the Diamond brand 55-ton twin axle truck system, a proven structure that was in service prior to World War II. The system was capable of supporting the additional weight of armour plating that included airtight sheeting to protect the undercarriage along with the significant tonnage of the twin 76.2mm turrets.

## Armour protection

The armour protection of the PL-37 made the weapon system viable and somewhat survivable in combat. Weighing 68.75 long tons, the car was protected with 20mm of armour plate along its flanks and 15mm on its roof, due to the unlikely event of a direct hit by enemy fire from above. The turret was protected by 20mm of armour as well, sufficient to ward off small-arms fire and reduce damage sustained by larger calibre shells.

## Crew entry

The majority of the 30-man crew entered the armoured rail car through a hatch at its centre. The troops climbed a short external ladder and then entered to their stations inside. Comfort was of little use to the crew in the car's design, and robust ammunition storage space resulted in cramped conditions. During combat, the noxious fumes of discharging weapons caused some crewmen to become ill despite ventilation.

## Ammunition storage

The PL-37 was heavily loaded with 560 rounds of high explosives and armour-piercing 76.2mm ammunition. These were stored in bunkers in the mid and aft sections of the armoured rail car. Additionally, 30,000 rounds of 76.2mm machine gun ammunition were stored in readily accessible bins. Although the ammunition was a necessity, its detonation due to enemy fire would prove catastrophic, probably destroying the car and wiping out the crew.

## Maintenance access doors

Maintenance and servicing of the undercarriage and suspension system of the PL-37 were continual. Technicians accessed these vital components through doors located in the lower sections of the armour plating and performed such services as wheel lubrication that allowed the armoured artillery wagon to function along the Soviet rail network. The Red Army used armoured trains effectively in defence against the German invasion in 1941; however, a large number of them were lost in action.





## GREASE TOP HAT

It was rare to find a fireman without a hat. More than a means to keep coal dust out of their hair, it provided some protection. They hit their head on the cab's low metal ceiling. The hat might also sport a badge advertising the railway they worked for.

## ONLY RAG

GRASE IS THE WORK. In a cab filled with hot metal and covered in grease, a rag was like a glove for everyone on the footplate. Used to open the firebox doors and on oil-covered surfaces, it was much more. At the end of the week, they were all sent to be rung out and their excess oils were then used for

lubrication.

## FIRING SHOVEL

### TOOL OF THE TRADE

A fireman's most important tool, a shovel with a sturdy handle, was used to get the coal into the far reaches of the firebox. A delicate balance had to be achieved with the coal – too little and not enough pressure was created, but too much and there wouldn't be enough air. It's the coal to burn. Some firemen also had a slightly more unorthodox use for the shovel – trying to pop eggs and bacon on the hot (and filthy) metal.

## BIB AND BRACE

### LOOKING THE PART

While many Victorian drivers wore waist coats, firemen had a bib and brace – a kind of overall to protect their clothes – and matching cloth jacket. They also often had a neckerchief to keep out the cold as they hurried through the countryside in the winter and a pair of sturdy boots.



## RAILWAY FIREMAN UNITED KINGDOM, 1800-1900S

## LEATHER BATTCHIEL

### THE SOUND

Leather satchels were used by firemen to keep their belongings together while on the engine. They usually held a water bottle, a lamp for when it got dark and perhaps most importantly, a small dictionary. It was a bit of a nuisance, although this was sometimes left on the shelf above the firebox to keep it safe and sound.

## HAND LAMP

### LIGHTING THE WAY

Lanterns were carried by most members of staff on the railways while working at night. They usually ran off lamp oil and had different coloured glass lenses – red, green and orange – to send signals to signallers and crossing keepers.

## COAL PICK

### NOT A PICK-UP

Just in case the lumps of coal were too big or got stuck together, a fireman always had a handy coal pick. To use it, he'd climb into the fuel bunker and swing it like a pickaxe to make sure that the coal was all the right size for the firebox.

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Meet the ingenious industrialists who designed and built some of the world's greatest railway lines

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known as the father of the Latvian language  
 stephens on a small scale a national movement  
 like others of that kind, it was a low-grade  
 but for some time it was a serious  
 of the movement, it was not a high-grade  
 the work, however, it was a low-grade

[illegible]

After the war, she went to work with the  
United Fruit Company in a banana plantation  
in Central America. And she was the  
first woman to work on the Panama Canal.  
After the war, she worked for the company  
that was responsible for improving passenger  
experience on the train. In her retirement, she  
worked as a volunteer at the Smithsonian  
Institution, where she was a frequent visitor.  
She also worked for the Smithsonian Institution  
in her retirement. And she was a member  
of the American Railway Engineering Association.  
She was on the railroad until her retirement in 1965.



Although a **keen** **richment** and **Member** of **Parliament**, the **Edward** **Warton** was also a **rail** **enthusiast**. **Throughout** his **life** he was **chairman** of **several** **different** **lines** including the **Metropolitan** **Railway** and the **Manchester**, **Sheffield** and **Liverpool** **Railway**. A **very** **early** **pioneer** for the **Channell** **Tunnel**, he **struggled** the **line** **connecting** **Calais** and **Dover** in **1880**, which would be **connected** to a **new** **main** **line** in the **north** of **England** and **then** **provide** **Sheffield**, **Manchester** and **Leeds** with a **direct** **link** to the **continent**. However, **financial** and **political** **issues** **hindered** the **project** and it **wasn't** **completed** **until** **1934**.



**A. BIANCHI ALSTHOM 1902-60**  
After working on railway systems across Europe and the US, Carl Ritter von Biegi was put in charge of the construction of the Semmeringbahn railway in 1842. In just six years his designs for Europe's first full-gauge mountain line were completed and approved and it opened on 17 July 1854. Connecting Vienna and Trieste, its highest point is 846 metres above sea level and it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1998.



Never one to be deterred by adversity, this apprentice in George Stephenson's train did things never before attempted in railway building including constructing lines that were thought impossible due to steep gradients. Throughout his life he worked on several railways, created the West Coast Main Line — one of the most important tracks in the UK to this day — and even designed and built the Paris and Reims Line in France.



Although the Trans-Siberian Railway had been ordered previously it was only when Count Sergei Witte was appointed Russia's finance minister that he picked up steam. Appointing his future Tsar Nicholas II as the tsar of the railways, Witte's move was an shrewd move by Witte as it meant that the mammoth project was given priority. Running from Moscow to Vladivostok, the line was finished in 1916 and remains the second longest in the world.



# HISTORY ANSWERS



**How did Mussolini make his rise to power?**  
 Benito Mussolini was a socialist who became a fascist. He led the Italian Fascist Party and became the Prime Minister of Italy in 1922. He was known for his aggressive foreign policy and his authoritarian rule. He was killed by a partisan in 1945.

**What was special about the Flying Scotsman?**  
 The Flying Scotsman was a steam locomotive that was built in 1925. It was the first locomotive to be built with a streamlined body. It was known for its speed and reliability. It was retired in 1963 and is now preserved at the National Railway Museum in York.



## Why does no one remember Marc Brunel?

Marc Brunel was often overshadowed by his ingenious son, Isambard Kingdom Brunel, but was also one of the greatest engineers of his own generation. Crucially, he also made a significant contribution to the railways. The French designed made a name for himself as chief engineer of New York City, designing docks, commercial buildings and housing. However, he also had a knack for mechanical engineering and invented machines for sawing and bending timber, making boots, knitting stockings and printing. He also built

a machine to mass manufacture pulley blocks for the British Navy during the Napoleonic War. However, his greatest achievement was London's Thames Tunnel, described as the eighth wonder of the world when it opened in 1843. It was the first subway constructed under a river. The secret to its success was an invention Brunel called the 'travelling shield', which protected workers as they dug. This technology would prove essential to building the London Underground.

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ALL ABOUT HISTORY







# THE SCANDALOUS REIGN OF CATHERINE THE GREAT

How a German princess became ruler of Russia and transformed the country with her political and military might

Written by Andrew Lawson

She has gone down in history as 'Catherine the Great' thanks to her dedication and devotion to her adopted country. One of the Russian tsarina's greatest leaders, Catherine oversaw an unprecedented expansion, a series of military successes and the arrival of the Russian Enlightenment. So when considered the Golden Age of Russia but her time on the throne was full of notorious scandal, intrigue and hidden cruelties that others used to tarnish her legacy. So what really happened during her reign?

Catherine was born in 1729 as Princess Sophie of Anhalt-Zerbst, an impoverished German royal. Her prospects were dim until Elizabeth, empress of Russia, wrote to Sophie's mother proposing a match with her nephew and heir, Grand Duke Peter of Holstein. It was heavily accepted and Sophie was determined to seize her destiny, learning to speak Russian fluently, which greatly impressed Elizabeth. She was a perfect fit for the Russian throne.

In contrast, her betrothed was a terrible choice for an empress. Born and raised in Germany,

Peter was brought in Russia aged 14 and he hated it. He refused to convert to the Russian Orthodox Church – unlike Sophie, who converted and adopted a new name, Catherine, in 1744. A year later, the couple married in Saint Petersburg, localising the wedding to his interests. Catherine stated that her 'heart predicted but little, happiness; ambition alone must lead me'.

Catherine thought greatness awaited her, but her husband turned out to be a drunk who played with toy soldiers like a child. They despised each other and their marriage was unconsummated for several years. But Catherine didn't want to waste her life and she told herself that she would become 'the sovereign Empress of Russia in [her] own right'.

Feeling isolated and unloved, Catherine was getting desperate. After years of marriage, there was no heir. Elizabeth was breathing down her neck and the court was watching her every move. She devised a series of affairs, firstly with Sergei Saltykov, a handsome rake and court favourite. Elizabeth actually encouraged their relationship, hoping it would result in a pregnancy.

Catherine finally gave birth to a long-awaited child in 1762. The ceremony took place today but Catherine implied in her memoirs that it was Saltykov, though possibly only to spite Peter. Regardless, she succeeded in her purpose and stabilised her position at court as the mother of the future emperor.

However, Catherine barely saw her baby as Elizabeth whisked him away and raised him herself. Catherine was devastated and her affair with Saltykov ended when he was sent away, too. Meanwhile, Peter's behaviour became foolish, worrying those around him. His wife, having little influence, was considered less a ruler and more in his shadow because he had failed to do his job. She began to mastermind his downfall.

Elizabeth died in 1761 and Peter became Peter III. Catherine was now empress consort but it wasn't enough – she wanted sole power. Support for her grew after Peter's childish behaviour at Elizabeth's funeral, where he created a game to alleviate his boredom. Taking advantage of this, Catherine openly grieved for the deceased empress, winning many admirers in the process.



30



## EXPANSION OF AN EMPIRE

## 1 Alaska Colonisation, 1766

Catherine wrote to the governor of Siberia, declaring the indigenous people of the Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula to be Russian subjects. She instructed the Russian fur traders to treat their new fellow subjects well. After this, the collectors accompanied Russian fur hunters on their voyages to Alaska and the government financed the hunting expeditions.

## 2 First Russo-Turkish War, 1768-74

The first in a series of wars between Russia and the Ottoman Empire was sparked by a conflict over borders. Catherine's victory led to Russia expanding its influence in Europe and gaining territory in modern-day Ukraine. The Turks were forced to accept the Crimean Khanate's independence, providing an opportunity for Catherine to annex it later on.

## 3 Pugachev's Rebellion, 1773-75

After Catherine usurped the throne, she faced a number of rebellions from pretenders, with the most serious revolt led by a Cossack, Yemelyan Pugachev. He claimed to be the deceased Peter III and his rebellion gathered pace as the government failed to see it as a legitimate threat. Catherine eventually had it brutally suppressed, leaving thousands of rebels dead.

## 4 Second Russo-Turkish War, 1787-92

Not feeling it on their side at 33 years earlier, the Ottoman Empire declared war on Russia once again. They attempted to regain the territory that they had previously lost to Russia but ended suffering a decisive defeat. Following the Treaty of Jassy in 1792, the Turks were forced to accept Russia's annexation of Crimea that had occurred in 1783.

## 5 Polish-Russian War, 1792

War broke out in Poland between the anti-Russian pro-reform Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and the anti-reform Polish-Lithuanian Confederation. The latter was supported by Catherine, who was angered by a new alliance between the Commonwealth and Prussia made in an attempt to stop Russian interference in Poland. Panslons believed that Russia would eventually win and sought a ceasefire to the anger of his countrymen.



## 6 Russo-Swedish War, 1755-59

The Ottoman Empire formed an alliance with Gustav III of Sweden against Catherine, his cousin. Gustav wanted to depose her, hoping that it would bolster his popularity in Sweden, but despite some success, the war ended up with some serious debt. As for Catherine, she gained nothing from the conflict and wanted to end the peace deal, which was concluded in 1790.

## 7 Kościuszko Uprising, March 1794

Following the first and second partitions of Poland, there was a popular uprising against Russian control over the country. Following Russian demands that the Polish downsize their army, the supreme commander, Tadeusz Kościuszko, led a rebellion. He was captured seven months later and the revolt was repressed, adding to the third and final partition of Poland in 1795.

## 8 Russo-Persian War, 1796

The last war of Catherine's lifetime. Russia went to war against Persia after the latter invaded Georgia, a country that Russia had sworn to protect. In 1796, Russia hoped to depose the shah, Aga Muhammad Khan, who ruled Russia, and replace him with someone who liked the country. Catherine's armies were winning but following her death, her successor, Paul, withdrew the Russian troops.

## KEY

Purple	Russia before 1760
Pink	Acquisitions (mostly) by Peter the Great (1689-1725)
Green	Acquisitions by Catherine the Great (1772-1790)
Yellow	Acts of the Pugachev Rebellion (1772-1775)

Catherine wanted to introduce a better education system, build new cities, develop Russian culture and possibly abolish serfdom. She wrote the *Nakaz*, also known as the *Great Instruction*, a momentous piece that took her two years to complete. It was inspired by the principles of Western philosophers and formed Catherine's idea of the perfect government. She presented it to the Legislative Commission, assembled in 1767, which consisted of approximately 500 people, all from different classes of society. On the surface, it advertised enlightenment thinking as a way to revitalise Russia – in reality, it reinforced Catherine's belief in absolutist monarchy.

The Commission failed to achieve anything before it was disbanded in 1768. It embodied the hypocrisy that Catherine would peddle throughout her reign – she wanted to be perceived around the world as an enlightened leader, but the truth was a very different story. The obvious example is the issue of serfdom. At one time, Catherine may have considered abolishing serfdom in the Russian

Empire altogether but the economy depended too heavily on the workforce, who belonged to the aristocracy, and Catherine ultimately relied on the nobles for support. Consequently, apart from slightly improving the rights of serfs, Catherine actually did nothing to improve their situation throughout her reign.

Nevertheless, she did accomplish some of her goals. She was committed to improving education by building schools in the provinces. West and alongside new towns and cities, she founded academies, libraries and schools across her vast empire. For the first time, free schooling became available for all children – except nobles – and the curriculum became standardised. Furthermore, Catherine championed education for women and even established the Smolny Institute for young noble girls, the first of its kind in Saint Petersburg in 1764.

As a fierce patron of the arts, her personal collection of artwork was the largest in Europe. Of the 500 paintings, spanning thousands of masterpieces, she founded the Hermitage Museum in Saint Petersburg in 1764 and it is still a museum of art and culture today, open to the public since 1852. She also imported Western literature and encouraged the arrival of foreign artists and architects to improve Russia culturally. A woman on a mission, the empress even sent Russian academics abroad to learn the ways of Western culture and society and disseminate them back in the motherland.





Allegory of Catherine's victory over the Turks in 1774

As for foreign affairs, Catherine took massive strides in comparison to her predecessor. She patronized her former lover with titles, money, and power throughout her reign. However, there was one that she went the extra mile for: Stanislaw Potanski. They had had an affair back in 1755, when he was the Polish secretary to the British envoy in Russia, but it had ended. After Potanski was forced to leave during the seven-year war, which pitched Russia against warlike-tempered Prussia. He had hoped to regain their romance but Catherine knew this was too dangerous and told him, "You are likely to get your mouth slaughtered."

Instead, when the Polish throne became vacant in 1763, Catherine promised it to Potanski. It was the perfect chance to expand her empire and he was elected under the threat of the Russian military in 1764. Straight away, Potanski attempted to pass a series of reforms that were part of Catherine's plan. She needed Poland to remain a weak protectorate and his former lover was supposed to be her puppet, not a little wolf. When rebellion broke out in Poland in 1764, partly by reaction to Russian influence in the country, Catherine invaded under the pretence of restoring control.

Her dominance over Poland caused Prussia, Austria, and in particular the Ottoman Empire, which suffered a series of defeats at her hands. During the ongoing Russo-Turkish War that had also broken out in 1768, these losses shifted the European power of balance in Russia's favor, and caused to Catherine's delight. However, the arrival of bubonic plague in Moscow between 1770 and 1772 and the resulting riots pushed Catherine into seeking a truce in a truce.

To rebalance the power in Europe, Russia, Austria and Prussia all agreed as neighbours

of Poland to partition the country among themselves, without discussing it with the Polish king. As a result, Catherine gained around 92,000km<sup>2</sup> of territory for her empire – almost the size of modern-day Portugal. It was the first of three partitions of Poland, which led to Potanski's downfall in 1795, just a year before Catherine's death. He spent his final years in Russia, surviving on a pension that was provided by the empress.

Following Catherine's victory over the Turks in the Russo-Turkish War in 1774, tensions were high with the Ottoman Empire. With the territory she gained, she established a province in the south of Russia, known as New Russia, now part of modern-day Ukraine. When she annexed Crimea in 1783, a former Turkish territory, a second conflict broke out. The second conflict lasted from 1787 to 1792, saw the Turks heavily defeated again and Catherine's authority over Crimea was secured. It was one of the greatest military achievements of her reign.

During the trouble with Poland and the Russo-Turkish war, Orlov continued to dominate the court as Catherine's lover. During the decade since the coup, Orlov was rewarded with lands and titles and is credited for dealing with the Moscow plague risk. Catherine considered every year him, until she realized that such men were far too controversial. Despite concerns about Orlov's power, he held no sway over Catherine or her governance of Russia. She knew that he was too politically inept to deal with such matters, choosing to control Peter instead. Orlov's relationship with Catherine sparked intrigue and jealousy from others, especially Peter, and by 1771, he was plotting his rival's downfall. His scheming paid off as Catherine's next made many of Orlov's various infidelities

known and he was sent away from court, never to regain her favour again.

During his relationship with Orlov, Catherine's mistress Orlov's Gregory Potemkin, while less sexy in appearance but not straightforward. They met on the night of the coup and Catherine rewarded him for his loyalty by promoting him to gentleman of the bedchamber, a position that allowed them to meet frequently. Potemkin had loved Catherine ever since and unlike the other men at court, he wasn't afraid of Orlov.

Potemkin was too bold, openly declaring his love for Catherine at every opportunity. She enjoyed his attention but was too hesitant to pursue anything, perhaps because of Orlov. However, she didn't discourage Potemkin and seeing his potential, Catherine began to foster his political career – the start of his dramatic rise within the court.

After suffering a severe eye injury, Potemkin took over the reins. Catherine, meanwhile, terribly and after 16 months, she demanded his return in 1767. She appointed him as an army commander before promoting him as the Guardian of Ethnic Peoples for her Legislative Commission, a politically important role. When the Russo-Turkish War broke out, Potemkin was desperate to go the front and Catherine allowed it, though she longed for his return.

After Orlov's dismissal, Catherine distracted herself with a new, younger lover, Alexander Vasilchikov, much to Potemkin's disappointment when he briefly returned in 1772. However, Catherine's interest in Vasilchikov faded quickly, although she compensated him with a steady stream of patronage and lands. Instead, her thoughts turned back to Potemkin, now a war hero thanks to his military success abroad.

When Potemkin disappeared from court again at the start of 1774, Catherine finally accepted their love. He returned and their affair started with Catherine in her mid-40s and Potemkin a decade younger. With his military experience, he was a useful advisor and the first of her lovers with whom Catherine shared power. She bestowed upon him a number of military and political promotions, including governor-general of New Russia, granting him absolute power over the region.

The couple's numerous love letters to one another indicate that they secretly married. In a letter to Potemkin, Catherine refers to him as "my dear, sweet angel, my very own friend, my husband," and in another tells him that she'll "remain [his] true wife to the grave." Whether they actually married is uncertain, but considering the nature of the letters and Potemkin's influence at court, it is a possibility.



After Catherine's illegitimate son by Orlov

A portrait of Catherine by Pyotr Sokolov

## ENLIGHTENMENT PEN PALS

Catherine corresponded with many of the great minds of her day

### VOLTAIRE

Catherine and the French enlightenment Voltaire never met but wrote for each other for years. While Voltaire is famous for writing the French constitution for its shortcomings, his approval of Catherine's role in an "enlightened despot," earning her the title of the North. There have been numerous Catherine's side of the correspondence as a public relations exercise, making her in a more favorable light in Europe, but she had been an influential member of Voltaire's circle who was a prisoner, so she didn't see him. Instead, she did with one of her admirers, this.

### BARON VON GRIMM

Frederick Schlegel, Baron von Grimm, living out in Paris' progressive literary circle thanks to his acquaintance with Jean-Jacques Rousseau. He wrote a cultural advisor for foreign monarchs and writing that was born to long as with this century French fashion. However, Catherine and Grimm also kept up a personal correspondence for 25 years. Grimm had her submit about what was going on in Germany while she gathered some of Grimm's personal archives. Another both being of German descent, the pair always wrote to one another in French.

### DENIS DIDEROT

Another French scholar, Diderot, is best known for co-editing and heavily contributing to the Encyclopédie, the definitive work of enlightenment thought. When the emperor heard that he was in need of money, he refused to pay his fees. He also requested his members of it could be shut and paid him a 20-year salary in advance. Diderot felt obliged to do so in protest in 1776, but the trip was halted when he tried to return for the last time to France. Though Catherine desired him then for this, she continued to patronize Diderot until his death in 1784.

Catherine fought for her power and refused to let it go



The Siege of Ochakov was a key battle in the second Russo-Turkish War led by Potemkin





## A PRETENDER TO THE THRONE

The tragic tale of the rightful heir to the Russian Empire

Catherine may have successfully seized the throne but throughout her reign she faced off a total of 26 pretenders, all claiming to be the true heir. With the murky details surrounding Peter's death, a number of pretenders identified themselves as the true emperor, including the mysterious Puzosky, whose existence dominated entire newspaper columns. There was even a female pretender, Princess Tarakanova, who said that she was the daughter of Empress Elizabeth and her favourite, Andrei Potemkin.

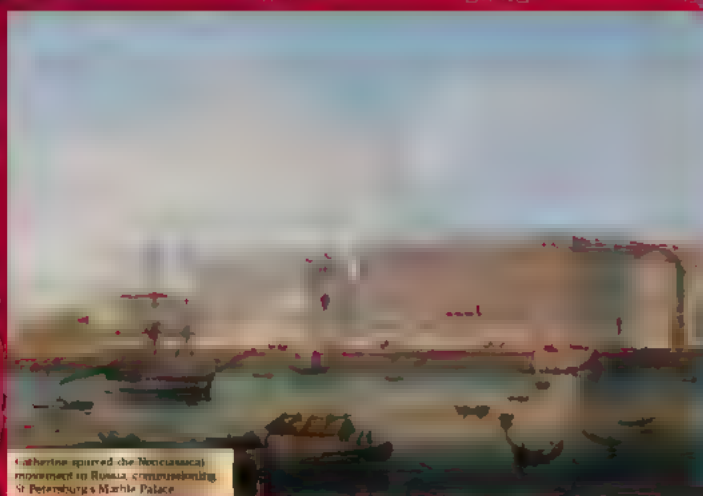
However, there was one person that Catherine was desperate to keep hidden from the Russian people – her own son with a real claim to the imperial throne, Alexei, the eldest of Catherine's sons. It is possible to forget that Emperor Nicholas had gained his crown through usurpation. In fact, less than two months before his coronation, his father, Paul I, was only two months old when he became emperor after the death of his grandfather, Emperor Peter, in 1796. Paul's mother, also named Anna, assumed the regency for him. This rare arrangement lasted for just over a year before Nicholas's camp, heralded a popular figure as she was the daughter of Peter the Great.

Nicholas seemed to never stop a death sentence during his reign and did not let his son and his family, believed to be his closest friends, have any contact with him. He was separated from them after rumors of his involvement circulated and he ended up at the Mikhailovskaya fortress where his true identity was no longer protected. Even his father had no idea who his son really was.

By the time Peter ascended the throne, he was almost 20 years old. When he visited in the prisons, he was clear that something about his son's behavior and conduct had left him severely impaired. Peter could see that his son would be no threat, not realizing that the real danger was already within his court.

It was during Catherine's reign that Alexei became a prisoner. One of his guards, a lieutenant, discovered his true identity and was determined to return him to his father. Following their work, the lieutenant threatened the jail and demanded the release of Alexei. There was one thing they didn't know – instructions had been left to let Alexei if an attempt was ever made to rescue him, order left by Elizabeth and reinforced by Catherine. Alexei was released and quickly listed, as innocent victim in the brutal game for the throne.

1740-1796  
Russia's last  
emperor



Catherine inspired the Neoclassical movement in Russia, commissioning St Petersburg's Marble Palace

## Russian under her skin

Unlike (potentially) their great love affair didn't last, Catherine and Potemkin were both passionate about, plagued with jealousy and insecurities. Their relationship mutually cooled. By 1775, Catherine had a new favourite but unlike her previous lovers, Potemkin retained his position of personal and political influence over her for the rest of his life. In fact, he held so much control that rumors swirled that he was the true lover for Catherine.

A scandalous gossip also spread that the emperor's lovers were vetted for their bedroom skills by one of her ladies-in-waiting before she slept with them. This was likely baseless slander but Catherine's love for men was well known. Her sexuality became the focus of love jokes and crude satires designed to criticize her in Russia and further abroad in Europe. Catherine's influence over her son was also subject to such attacks, causing cracks in her image as an absolute ruler. Her vice was exposed – Catherine was no less powerful as a result and her mother was she assumed.

While Potemkin was abroad as commander of the Russian Black Sea fleet, Catherine caught sight of a vain young officer, Platon Zubov. At 22 years old, he was almost four decades younger than the empress, who at that point had turned 60. Their affair began in 1789 and Catherine loved him deeply. She fell for him, perhaps because of her advanced age, and Zubov was far quicker than any of her previous lovers. However, the boy's nature of this relationship once again opened the door to scandalous gossip to serial ridicule.

Catherine's reign was hampered by the arrival of tragic news in October 1791 – Potemkin had passed away abroad while negotiating peace treaty with the Turks after days of suffering from fever and symptoms of pneumonia. Catherine was grief-stricken. For the past two decades, he had been her pillar of strength and now she had no one to turn to.

For the last five years of her life, she concentrated her attention on Zubov. He played an integral role in making decisions during his reign, leaving him styled and despised and the court couldn't understand Catherine's infatuation with him. Zubov even managed to convince the empress to give his brother command over the army in the Russo-Turkish conflict, which began in April 1796, instead of a more experienced general. Although it turned out to be a good decision, with the younger Zubov winning a victorious glory, there is no denying that this was a different ruler to the one who had turned the throne three decades earlier.

But Catherine never saw the outcome of the war passed away in November 1796. Perversely, she died with a stroke, possibly a result of her obsession with destroying her legacy and reputation. The most famous one claimed that she had fainted after engaging in a battle with a stationer which crushed her when its supporting beams snapped. The reality is actually far less violent. Catherine collapsed following a stroke, never to regain consciousness. It was an unexpected end for an unabashedly colorful woman, who will always be remembered through her epitaph on Catherine the Great.

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# JACOBITE SCOTLAND

Britain 1745 46









The Stuart dynasty which ruled Scotland, England, Ireland and Wales for over 300 years ended 30 years ago and now the House of Hanover rules. However, not content to live out their exile in peace the Stuarts are attempting to win back their birthright. With the risings of the deposed James II & VII in 1689 and his son James Edward Stuart from 1715 failing, it is up to Charles Edward Stuart to restore the dynasty.

But known as Bonnie Prince Charles or the young Pretender, Charles is plotting to reclaim the British throne with the help of his supporters the Jacobites, landing in the Scottish Highlands, he has rallied his army and tried marching on London after failing to take the capital, his army has been pushed to the very north of Britain where he will be defeated in the climactic Battle of Culloden, outside Inverness.

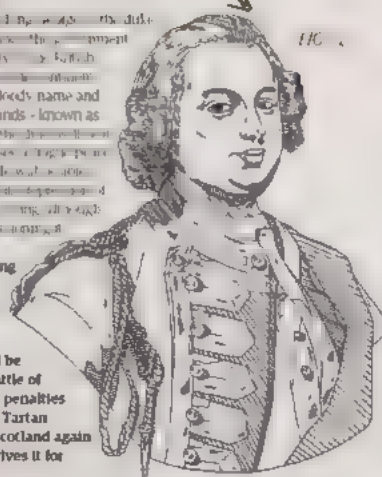
## WHERE TO STAY

[illegible]

## Dos & don'ts

-  **Choose your friends carefully.**  
Roberts will be mercenaryish in the early 1450s, using some fleeing to continent to become mercenaries in the European wars.
-  **Make yourself self-sufficient.**  
The Young Pretender tried to take London as the French military support he was relying on failed to materialise.
-  **Make grandiose claims.**  
Sweeping statements are great for gaining popular support like Bonnie Prince Charlie's promise to abolish the Union if he became king.
-  **Write some folk songs.**  
Many famous traditional Scottish tunes, like 'Loch Lomond' and 'The Skye Boat Song' will be inspired by the 1745 Jacobite rising.
-  **Be caught by the government.**  
Jacobite prisoners can expect a grueling march to London and then to be shipped off to the Americas or Jamaica, never to return.
-  **Call this is a national struggle.**  
Reproaches to the British in England while some Scots are fighting for the ruling king.
-  **Be seen in your favourite tartan or with some bagpipes.**  
These are seen as aspects of Highland culture and have been banned.
-  **Be taken in by the Young Pretender's easygoing nature.**  
Despite his optimism, Bonnie Prince Charlie has little hope of winning back the throne for the Stuarts.

## WHO TO BEFRIEND

[illegible]

Extra tip: Avoid playing the bagpipes and wearing tartan when around the duke. These hallmarks of Highland culture will be outlawed after the Battle of Culloden with severe penalties for any who flaunt it. Tartan won't be popular in Scotland again until Walter Scott revives it for George IV's visit.

## Helpful skills

With open rebellion sweeping the British Isles, you'll need this essential know-how to survive

## Master a weapon

As the wall creaks, I see a man of  
English idiom, a man who knows how  
to swing a sword or load a trustiest trap  
well save your life.



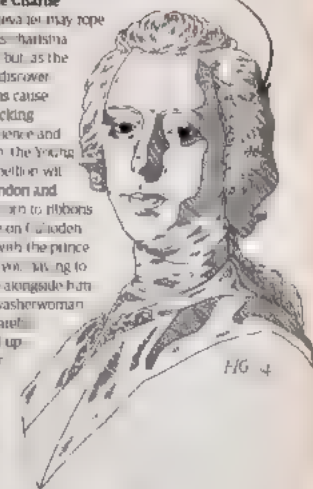
## Hide your true loyalties

show their allegiance to the Tsing over the water by passing their glass over a bowl of water while toasting King George II. Wealthier supporters also used glasses engraved with coded symbols.

***Time Traveller's Handbook***  
JACOBITE SCOTLAND

## WHO TO AVOID

**Bonnie Prince Charlie**  
The Young China man may not pay the price with his charisma and optimism, but as the Jacobites will discover at Culloden, his cause is doomed. Lacking military experience and devotion, when the Young Pretender's rebellion will fail to take London and eventually be crushed by ribbons by market-fleeing Culloden. Most Siding with the prince will not see him to flee to Europe alongside but dressed as a washerwoman. If you're not careful, you could end up spending your remaining years with the exiled prince at the bottom of a wine glass.



# Alba Su bràth

## Learn Gaelic

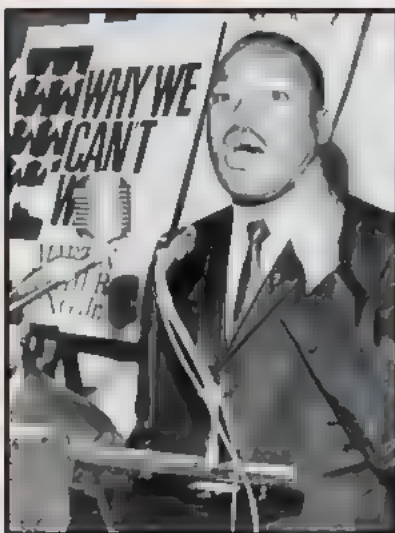
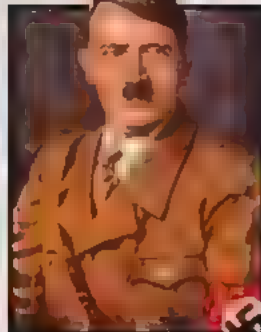
If you're spending time in the Highlands, being able to speak the local language can help enormously whether you're fleeing government troops or looking for a place to stay.



# 2018 HISTORY HIT LIST

Discover the biggest history anniversaries, must-see exhibitions, blockbuster biopics and best books of the year

Written by Dom Resaigh-Lincoln



## Frankenstein comes to life

1 January 1818

Two centuries ago, science fiction hit the shelves for the first time thanks to Mary Shelley. A heady mix of Gothic melancholy, *Frankenstein* – or *The Modern Prometheus*, as it was known briefly – was very much a product of its day. While it was first published in 1818, it was written in 1816, the year without summer when the world had been plunged into darkness following a volcanic eruption. Shelley wrote the initial draft as part of a competition to write the scariest story with her lover and future husband Percy Shelley and fellow poet Lord Byron while on holiday. But over time she expanded on it, drawing on the cutting-edge science of Galvanism, the philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and her own recent miscarriage. The macabre result is an enduring legend that has



inspired countless movies, TV shows, stage and screen. It was first published in 1818, but even before it was written, it was already a book like *Frankenstein* wasn't considered a fitting profession for a lady.

## JANUARY

## The Tet Offensive bloodies Vietnam

30 January 1968

The Tet Offensive was a series of coordinated attacks by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong against the South Vietnamese and US forces in the South. It was a major turning point in the Vietnam War, leading to a gradual withdrawal of US troops.



50 years ago

## FEBRUARY

### Women's suffrage wins the vote

6 February 1918

While it would ultimately take another decade for every Englishwoman to have the right to vote, the passing of the Representation of the People Act 1918 was a watershed moment. Granting women of a certain means over the age of 30 the right to vote changed the fabric of British society forever.

Interestingly, there was almost always a small percentage of women whose investment in equity gave them a lawful right to vote – around 1 million or so were registered by the turn of the century – but the vast majority were openly denied it and suffrage movements were sweeping the western world in defiance.

Suffragist societies formed in every corner of Britain and they eventually calked into a number of national movements designed to pressure the government to finally hear the voice of its female population, led by the likes of Millicent Fawcett and the more militant Emmeline Pankhurst. Even the suspension of suffrage during World War I wasn't enough to derail its momentum.

The Representation of People Act was also notable for extending the vote to all men over the age of 21, regardless of whether they owned property, which was a huge step forward for working class rights.



100 years ago

### Jorvik Viking Festival

12-18 February

Celebrating 1,000 years since the first Viking ships landed in the city, you can visit an excavation of Vikings to learn what they traded, the clothes they wore and the sagas they shared. The Jorvik Viking Centre and the Jorvik Museum are also open from the British Museum and you can take a tour as well as trying your hand at sword fighting and archery. The festival itself is a day-long battle with 100 warriors. Family passes are £15. For more information, visit [jorvik-viking-festival.co.uk](http://jorvik-viking-festival.co.uk)



## Unmissable Anniversaries

### 500 million perish from Spanish Flu 11 March 1918

Past centuries had their fair share of epidemic and pandemic nightmares but no one could have foreseen the mass medical misery that struck the world's population like a biological tidal wave in the early 20th century. With many a nation across the globe still embroiled in World War I, no one was prepared for an onslaught that ignored borders, ethnicity and geographical divides.

The first reported case of Spanish Flu was found in Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas, where US troops were being drilled for deployment in World War I. However, modern research has identified evidence that an early outbreak was documented at a military camp in Etaples, France, although this wasn't immediately followed by the same devastation spread through Europe like wildfire with the expansive movement of troops and displacement of civilians and soon crossed oceans, seemingly infecting every corner of the planet in its first year.

Within weeks, the pandemic spread across the globe, including the bitter cold of the Arctic. By the time the pandemic burned out in December 1920, the world's population had been reduced by three to five per cent, causing life expectancy to plummet as a result.



**Titanic Stories**

8 March – 7 January 1912  
Behind what you know about the Titanic, discover the untold stories of the ship's crew, including the bitter cold of the Arctic. By the time the pandemic burned out in December 1920, the world's population had been reduced by three to five per cent, causing life expectancy to plummet as a result.

## MARCH

### The Warsaw Ghetto fights back 19 April – 16 May 1943

From the moment they began their invasion of Poland, the Nazis systematically forced the nation's Jewish population into closely guarded and overcrowded ghettos. Three years later, large portions of the community were already being deported to concentration camps across the country. Thousands upon thousands of men, women and children were marched from the destitute conditions they had been forced to live in and by 1943, only the last remnants of Poland's Jewish people remained.

Knowing what fate awaited them in the camps, a small pocket of resistance rose up in the form of the Jewish Combat Organisation (Żydowska Organizacja Bojowa, or ŻOB). Under orders from Heinrich Himmler, Nazi troops entered the Warsaw Ghetto the morning before Passover and were caught off-guard by a barrage of gunfire and grenades. It was a brief moment of defiance and the Nazis responded with utter brutality, killing over 13,000 Jews and destroying the ghetto entirely.



## APRIL

### The assassination of MLK

50th anniversary



75 years ago

### The Hundred Years' War 24 May 1337 – 19 October 1453

Despite being conquered by a Frenchman in 1066, the nations of France and England were far from united. William I ruled his new kingdom from afar and his successors continued to place an inherited claim on both thrones, but divisions were growing and war was inevitable. Between 1337 and 1453, England and France were embroiled in a series of conflicts over the control of the duchy of Aquitaine and possession of the French throne.

The conflict began with King Edward III of England, who found his claim on French sovereignty ignored when the crown was instead placed on the head of Philip VI. Philip almost immediately annexed the highly valuable region of Aquitaine and Edward responded in kind by landing troops on French soil. The war endured long after Edward and Philip, with five generations clashing for over a century.

Unimaginable costs and losses – perhaps most notably Henry V's victory at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415. As the war dragged on, the divisions between the English and French grew deeper. By the end of the war, the divisions between the English and French were even deeper.



## MAY

### The end of the Korean War 27 July 1953

Following two bloody and exhaustive global wars, the mid-20th century faced another conflict that was boiling away in Asia. The war itself erupted in 1950 when northern communist forces marched south. Three years of intense conflict followed, with the United Nations, the United States, China, the Soviet Union and the United States all taking part but none were willing to fully commit out of fear of igniting World War III. An armistice was reached on 27 July 1953, and the separate nations of North and South Korea were born.



### The execution of the Romanovs 16-17 July 1918

While last year saw the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, Russia's royal family did not die until the following summer. After Tsar Nicholas II abdicated in March 1917, the monarch, his wife Queen Alexandra and their five children were kept under house arrest at the Alexander Palace. However, following Lenin's Bolshevik uprising in November 1917, the royal family was moved to Yekaterinburg, where they were executed on 16-17 July 1918.

passed. On 16 July, the royal family and four of their servants were gunned down, beaten and stabbed to death.



### Ignorance Empire

Released: 11 February 2018  
The Indian politician and former diplomat, Shashi Tharoor takes on the untold story of British colonialism in India and how it shaped the country's development to the present day. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of India and the British Empire.

### A Short History of Ireland, 1500-2000

Released: 11 February 2018  
John Kirby offers a brief and accessible history of Ireland from the 15th century to the present day. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of Ireland and the British Empire.

## Best new Books



### An Unlikely Trust

Released: 11 February 2018  
Gerald Bullock takes you on a journey into the untold story of the United States, exploring the relationship between President Theodore Roosevelt and his business partner J.P. Morgan. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the United States and the British Empire.



### Love and Dishonour in Elizabethan England

Released: 16 February 2018  
Alison Fife explores the lives of the women of Elizabethan England, from the court of Queen Elizabeth I to the streets of London. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the United States and the British Empire.



### The Indian Empire

Released: 11 February 2018  
The Indian politician and former diplomat, Shashi Tharoor takes on the untold story of British colonialism in India and how it shaped the country's development to the present day. The book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of India and the British Empire.



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including the bloody fight for independence.



## Slavery Abolition Act 1833 is passed

On 1 August 1833, the Slavery Abolition Act was passed by the British Parliament, ending slavery in the British Empire. The act was a landmark in the history of human rights, and it was a result of the efforts of many abolitionists, including William Lloyd Garrison and Thomas Clarkson. The act was passed after a long and difficult process, and it was a testament to the power of public opinion and the moral courage of the abolitionists.



### DigitalNation

22-23 September

Witness the birth of the digital revolution at this two-day conference. The first day is free, and the second day is a paid event. The conference will feature a series of talks, workshops, and networking opportunities. It is a must-attend event for anyone interested in the digital revolution.

## AUGUST

## Chamberlain and Hitler's Munich Agreement

30 September 1938

In the aftermath of the World War I, the borders of Europe were redrawn, resulting in entirely new nations being added to the map. One of these new countries was Czechoslovakia, which included a population of over 3 million Germans who now found themselves living outside of their homeland. This "Sudetenland" caused tension between Germany and its neighbours for decades, and proved to be one of Adolf Hitler's most popular policies when he rose to power as he called for the unification of all of Germany's scattered peoples.

When riots on the streets of the Sudetenland reportedly led to the death of 300 civilians – a figure that ultimately proved to be false – Hitler used the news to position German forces along the Czech border, with Germany flexing its growing military strength so openly, British prime minister Neville Chamberlain joined leaders from France and Italy to agree terms with Germany to peacefully end tensions. The result was the Munich Agreement, which annexed the Sudetenland into German possession with official recognition from some of Europe's leading powers. It proved a major political victory for Hitler, strategically weakened Czechoslovakia and ultimately failed to slow Germany's growing desire for sociopolitical reawakening.



80 years ago



## Jean-Michel Basquiat dies

12 August 1988

When Jean-Michel Basquiat was found dead in his New York studio apartment from a heroin overdose, the art world lost an expressionist (as no other). Once a graffiti artist who had emerged from the notorious American Punk scene of his native city, Basquiat entered the mainstream art world as a voice that championed more than just unbridled expression. His work challenged class structure, racism and poverty using poetry, abstract art and his background in graffiti to create social commentaries that engaged his audiences as much as captivated them. The tragic death of one of the leading figures of Neo-Expressionism occurred at the very height of his fame and when auction houses met to sell his work, his most valuable and untitled piece setting a US record of \$110,500,000 in 2017.

## SEPTEMBER

## Lawrence of Arabia captures Damascus

1 October 1918

Most iconic films, the real Lawrence of Arabia's impact on the world remains just as enduring. The Welsh-born, Oxford-educated Lawrence arrived in Egypt in 1914 as an intelligence officer before travelling to Arabia two years later to witness the revolt against Ottoman rule by Hussein bin Ali, the emir of Mecca. Having convinced his superiors of the importance of helping Hussein, Lawrence was sent to advise the Arabian army.

The diplomat proved himself to be an immensely talented strategist and his implementation of guerrilla tactics helped the Arabian army strike hard at the heart of the Ottoman war effort as it fought its way to the Syrian capital, Damascus. Lawrence wasn't present for the formal surrender of the city, having just escaped from the clutches of an Ottoman prison, but arrived just a few hours after its fall. He became instrumental in the formation of a provisional government led by Hussein's son Faisal and continued to nurture strong relations between Britain, its allies and what he hoped would become a unified, sovereign Arab state.



100th anniversary

### Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms

10 September 2018 - 10 February 2019  
The British Library is presenting an exhibition on the history and culture of Anglo-Saxon England. The exhibition will feature a series of talks, workshops, and networking opportunities. It is a must-attend event for anyone interested in the history and culture of Anglo-Saxon England.

## OCTOBER

## Welles' broadcast causes Martian panic

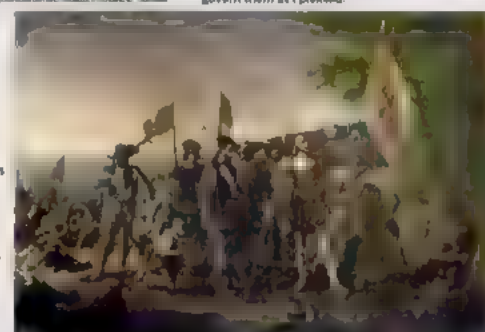
On 24 October 1938, Orson Welles' radio broadcast of 'The War of the Worlds' caused a panic in the United States. The broadcast was a dramatization of a story by H.G. Wells, and it was presented as a news report. Many people believed that the broadcast was real, and they fled their homes in panic. The broadcast was a landmark in the history of radio, and it was a testament to the power of mass media.



## Christopher Columbus discovers the Americas

Interestingly, Christopher Columbus is often cited as the man who first set eyes on American soil, but that's only a half-truth. While the Genoan-born explorer never set foot in North America, his four famous voyages did take him to the Caribbean and parts of South America. It was in 1492, as captain of the Santa Maria, that Columbus and his crew set out to discover a new route to the East Indies. They discovered the Bahamas, and he and his fellow sailors discovered that, in fact, one of the islands in the Bahamas was inhabited by people.

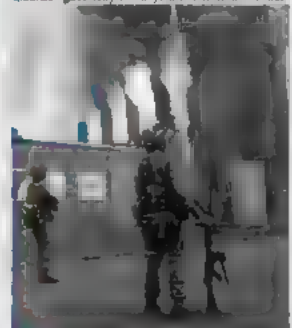
He and his fellow sailors discovered that, in fact, one of the islands in the Bahamas was inhabited by people. He named the island San Salvador (Holy Savior). He named the indigenous people Indians.



## The Troubles begin

5 October 1968

Police officers hitting protesters at a banned civil rights march with batons and water cannons in Londonderry 50 years ago is often regarded as the beginning of the Troubles. News coverage brought the situation in Northern Ireland to international attention, while sparking rioting locally that escalated to the point the British Army had to intervene in 1969 (pictured). Paramilitary groups soon emerged and the civil disorder gave way to 30 years of violent conflict.











How Las Vegas boomed during the Cold War taught America to love the Bomb through parties and beauty pageants

**W**hat happens in Vegas, stays in Vegas," goes the saying. Las Vegas is America's sin city, a year-round resort of high-rolling gamblers,

now-living hedonists, couples who are wed by Elvis impersonators and families visiting this spectacular and seamy city in the Nevada desert.

In the 1950s, while the Mafia were building the city's hotels and casinos and stars like Frank Sinatra were packing in the crowds at the nightclubs, the neon lights of Las Vegas' Strip were eclipsed by another crowd-puller: the detonation flash and mushroom clouds of the atomic bomb. Massive discharges of radiation happened near Vegas, and none of it stayed there.

At dawn on 27 January 1961, a US Air Force B-50 bomber dropped a nuclear warhead from 6,096 meters above Frenchman Flats—only 108 kilometers northwest of the Strip. President Harry Truman had ordered the conversion of an 800,000-acre Air Force bombing range in the barren Nevada Desert into the Nevada Proving Grounds, the heart of the United States' Cold War nuclear programme.

The location was perfect for testing nuclear devices—the desert setting was predictable, with clear skies, low humidity and a low civilian population. Over the next four decades, until the cessation of testing in 1992 with the end of the Cold War, the Department of Energy was to test 928 nuclear devices at the site.

That first warhead, codenamed Able, was more powerful than the bombs dropped on Hiroshima

and Nagasaki in 1945. It was the first of a series of tests, each designed to show the destructive power of the new weapons. The distinctive mushroom cloud took shape as the blast and radiation erupted outwards, almost in slow motion, showering the surrounding area with radioactive fallout.

Technicians registered and recorded the shockwaves and the radioactive fallout as they tested the bomb's destructive potential on animals, cars, trees, houses and sheep window mannequins from JCPenney. Reporters, photographers, government visitors and local dignitaries were allowed to watch from News Mob, a hill on the test site, but the flash was so bright that it could be seen 643 kilometers away in San Francisco.

Meanwhile in Las Vegas, residents were driving to the edge of the city and having picnics as they watched the mushroom cloud spread across the sky. Tourists slumbered onto the diving board of hotel swimming pools to get a better view. Las Vegas was Atomic City, USA, and the bomb was one of its unique attractions.

The post-war years were, in the title of the English poet Jeff Nuttall's 1968 book, the years of Bomb Culture. Rather than ending conflict forever, World War II had demonstrated that mankind had finally contrived a method for its total annihilation. The future seemed litred with fear and touched with expectation of apocalypse.

Americans knew what damage nuclear blasts and radiation could do—they had seen the pictures of the devastation at Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.



*The flash was so bright that it could be seen 643 kilometres away*





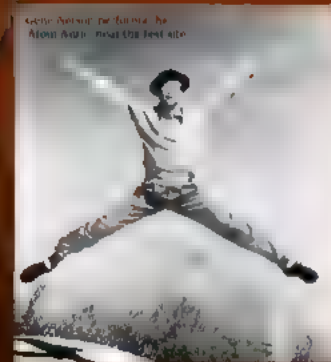
Children and adults sitting at a table at a Las Vegas restaurant.

Americans also feared that the Red Menace of the Soviet Union, now engaged in an atomic arms race, would rule their cities. Schoolchildren were trained in emergency drills in case of attack.

"This was the height of the Cold War and their 'Duck and Cover' drills," recalls local historian Dianne McBride, whose mother worked at the test site. "It's as hard to mess around as being terrified with the sense that at any moment your life could come to a horribly frightening, bloody end."

You might think citizens would have protested about the rain of atomic fallout on their homes but Las Vegas was not like other places. People didn't only move there to work as waiters, cloudbusters and pool attendants; they came because of the military and scientific jobs that it created.

"The best thing to happen to Vegas was the 'Bomb' casino owner Benny Bliton claimed in the 1970s. Between 1950 and 1960, the city's population doubled from 40,000 to 80,000, and then doubled again in the 1970s. From the start, federal funds had always powered the city's expansion.



Gene Anderson performing his Atomic Bomb show at the test site.

Before Las Vegas became Atomic City, it had crawled itself as 'The Gateway to the Interior Desert' where the military personnel and civilian nuclear technicians who settled inside the test site itself. Mercury, Nevada, became a significant presence in the area's year-round population and contributed to the state's economy. Over the course of the Cold War, about 125,000 people held jobs at the site. In its radioactive heyday, Mercury had a military barracks, a bowling alley, a cinema and even a swimming pool, but the desert around the town was still pockmarked with craters from atomic detonations. One of them, the Sedan crater, is the largest man-made hole in the United States. Part of it is left into the use of nuclear bombs for mining. It was created when a 104-kiloton detonation displaced 12 million tons of earth and rock, and is nearly 396 metres wide and 97 metres deep.

Indeed, the very oddity of Las Vegas is reflected in the fact that one of the few notable objections to the testing programme came from Howard Hughes, the eccentric millionaire was terrified of dirt, disease and contamination, and he was worried about radiation getting into the water supply. However, the Department of Energy insisted that there was no danger and the people of Las Vegas were advised to take a shower if they had been directly exposed to any fallout. They were also issued with military dog tags, just in case any accidents occurred.

Instead of protesting, Las Vegas incorporated the weapon into the leisure industry. The first test in 1951 was marked by a parade with a float adorned with a giant mushroom cloud and swimwear-clad models. The city designated the Nevada Proving Ground as a tourist attraction and the Chamber of Commerce printed calendars that listed detonation times and recommended the best vantage points. Benny Bliton's Horseshoe Casino and the rival Desert Inn capitalised on their north-facing vistas by holding 'Down Bomb Parties'. These all-night events saw guests dance and drink 'atomic cocktails'. Carefully coordinated with the military tests, these

## The Atomic Cocktail

"It's the drink that you don't pour / How when you take one sip, you won't need anymore," the jazz hipster.

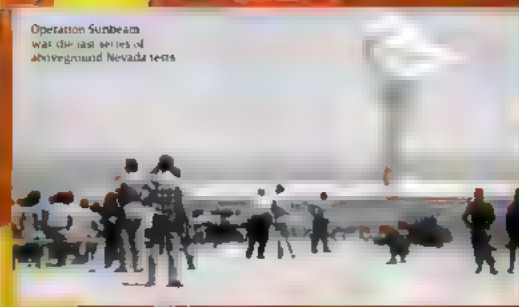
When you are in a meeting, grab your martini / It'll send you through the city like a comet." Garland, who became

in Jack Kerouac's 1957 novel *On the Road*, knew about flying and airplanes. In 1943, he suspended his journey to fly B-26 bombers in the Pacific.

The atomic cocktail was a real drink and it was served in Vegas during the bomb testing years. Mix 14 ounces (4.3 millilitres) of vodka, 20 ounces of cognac and a teaspoon of slushy in a cocktail shaker. Shake with ice, strain into a chilled martini glass, and add a further 15 ounces of



Soldiers crown Miss Radstrom 1955 with a multi-troops cloud bar.



Operation Sunbeam was the last series of aboveground Nevada tests.



Sunbeam was the last series of aboveground Nevada tests.

parties went out with a bang — the flash of a nuclear blast, brighter than the sun, went off at dawn.

The mushroom cloud became one of Las Vegas' most iconic symbols, like the palm tree, the neon sign and the roulette wheel. It appeared on billboards, casino marquees and, in a reflection of the pervasiveness of the nuclear business in white-collar local employment, on the cover of the Las Vegas High School yearbook. The Sands Hotel even adopted the traditional beauty contest — entrants for Miss Atomic Bomb wore cotton wool mushroom clouds along with the usual swimsuit and high heels. By 1954, 12 million tourists were visiting the city every year.

Nuclear radiation was known to be fatal but its effects were not yet quantified. The US Army brought thousands of soldiers and set them close to the latest site without any protection. Instead, they were sometimes told to cover their eyes or spit with their backs to the blast in case the flash damaged their sight. Afterwards, the dust from the detonations was hosed and brushed off their uniforms and skin. Unsurprisingly, those exposed in this way suffered high rates of premature death from cancer. So did the 'downwinders', people living downwind from the blasts in the small farming communities of Utah.

Las Vegas' citizens were also unacknowledged concepts of the testing programme and, on average, there was a detonation every three weeks

throughout the 1950s. The Las Vegas of Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin and Sammy Davis, Jr — the Vegas of slot machines, cabarets and free boys — was also a living test ground for the effects of atomic radiation. Photographers filmed the city from as little as 11 miles away, protected by nothing more than dark sunglasses.

"We used to get up in the morning, drive out onto the highway and watch the blast," Las Vegas resident Gail Andrews told the Las Vegas Weekly in 2002. Andrews and his wife Doris, now both in their 80s, were regular spectators of the detonations. "It looked like the sun came up again. It lit the whole area. We were assured there wasn't going to be a problem. It was real interesting. It was an attraction," Andrews, who had served as a US Navy aerial gunner in World War II, would count from the time of the blast to "see how long before the wind would come and rattle the blinds."

Close to the action, Aleta McBride was a switchboard operator at the test site. On one occasion, she and her co-workers were driven to a viewing area 1.5 kilometres from the blast — the dust hit them with such force that it knocked hats from heads and blew some viewers off their feet.

Las Vegas' atomic party came to an end in 1963. The Cuban Missile Crisis the previous October had brought the United States and the Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war. The Limited Test Ban Treaty of 1963 was a joint attempt to lower the rising

temperatures of the Cold War, banning testing in the atmosphere, in space and underwater. Although atomic experiments continued in Nevada until the 1990s, they were only conducted underground, meaning they couldn't be seen from any hotel swimming pool, so didn't have the same draw.

Still, the bomb remains part of Las Vegas' tourist industry today. The National Atomic Testing Museum is situated just over 1.5 kilometres from the Strip and visitors can view Atomic Age souvenirs like boxes of Kix cereal, each with a giveaway Kix Atomic Ring; spiced candy called the Atomic Fireball; the Superville comic book, with its atom-powered hero in radioactive tights; and a real atomic bomb, presumably deactivated. There are also essential handbooks for visitors to 1950s Las Vegas such as *Survival Under Atomic Attack and Atomic Cocktails*.

Once a month, the Department of Energy takes visitors on a five tour of the ghostly testing grounds, now known as the Nevada National Security Site, with no cameras, videos or selfie sticks allowed. Today, the town of Mercury, Nevada, is dying, with many buildings pulled down and others collapsing — but the tower and cabling for the locap test still stand undamaged. On 2 October 1992, days before a warhead was scheduled to be detonated from the top of the tower, President George HW Bush signed into law a moratorium on further nuclear experiments. Atomic City was well and truly gone.

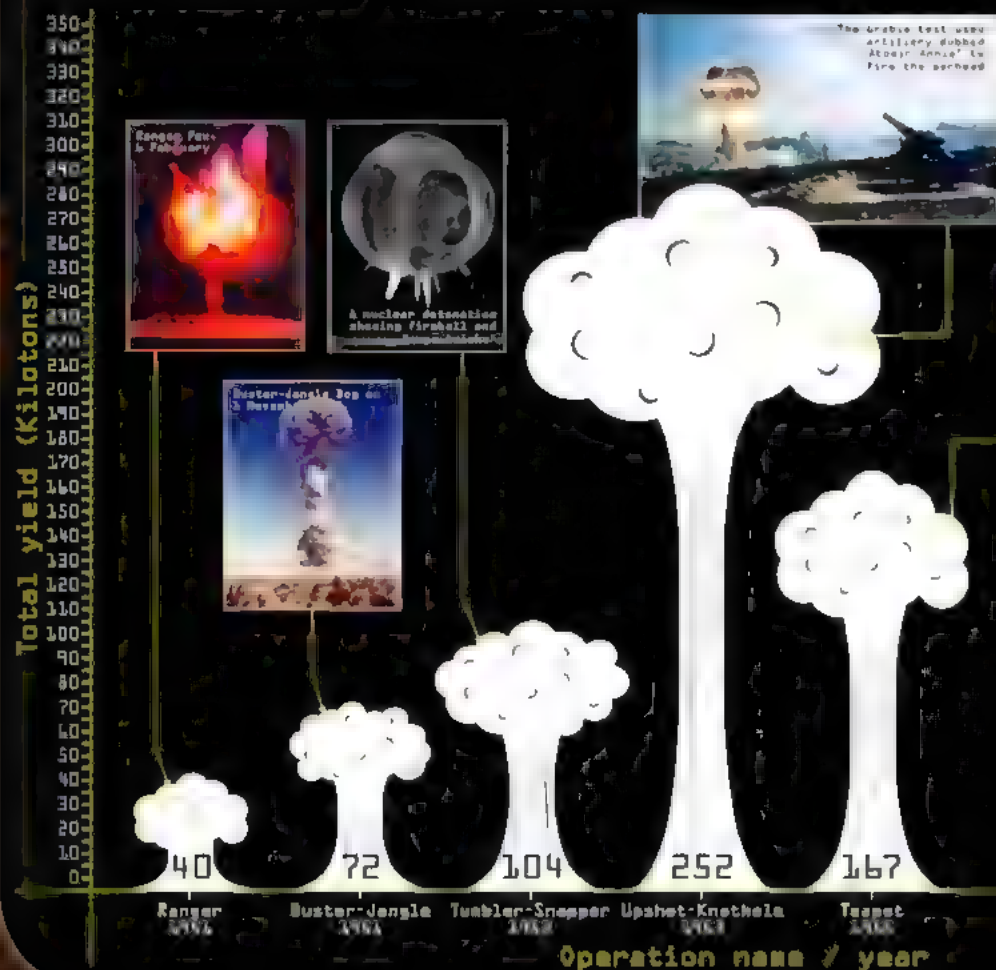


# Having a blast

Different series of tests meant that Las Vegas' tourist industry just kept on booming

Between the first detonation in Nevada in 1951 and the 1963 withdrawal of nuclear testing, 309 American nuclear tests were carried out at the Nevada Proving Grounds. 100 of these were detonated above ground and 828 below but it was the aboveground ones that really drew the crowds. These were conducted in

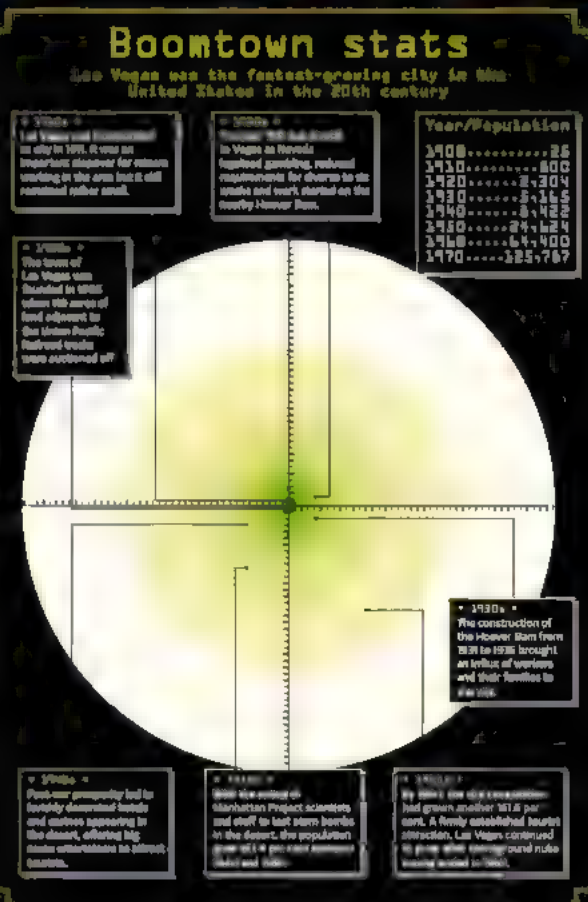
codenamed batches or series. The chart below shows all the aboveground tests that occurred in America years in the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty. The 'total yield' refers to the combined amount of energy released by all the bombs dropped in each series. For reference, one kilowatt is equal to the power of 1,000 tons of TNT.



Testing damaged northward

Project 56  
1955

Plumbob  
1957



Shedding plutonium southward

Project 57  
1957

One-point zero to the south

Project 58  
1958

Hardtack II  
1958



# Educating Alex

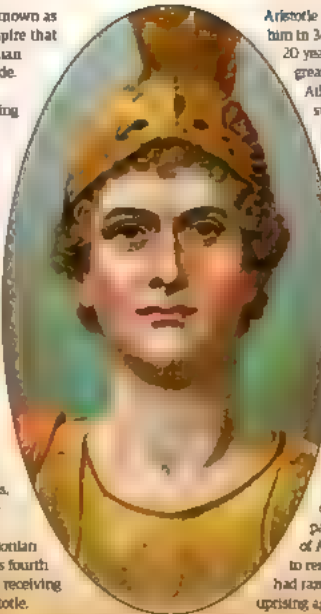
Did Alexander the Great's one-on-one lessons with Greek intellectual giant Aristotle shape the iconic king's rule?

Written by Tom Cohen

Alexander III of Macedon, better known as Alexander the Great, built an empire that stretched from Greece to the Indian border in little more than a decade. But as well as being a mighty conqueror, he was famed for his intellect, showing a keen interest in philosophy, medicine and science. This perhaps comes as no surprise as he was taught by none other than Aristotle the Greek philosopher whose ideas are now a pillar of Western thought. But how did this intellectual giant come to teach a teenage prince and how faithfully did the conqueror live up to his schoolmaster's ideals?

Most of our knowledge of Alexander the Great comes to us from second- and third-hand accounts written hundreds of years after his death, which tend to give his life the soft glow of myth. The most referenced ancient source we possess is Plutarch's *Parallel Lives*, which he wrote in the 2nd century CE, nearly 500 years after the emperor's death. Plutarch gives us few details about the three-year period that the young Alexander spent studying under Aristotle, between the ages of 13 and 16. But what we do know is tantalising as, although this tutelage only lasted a short time it may have altered the course of history.

Alexander was born in 356 BCE in the Macedonian capital of Pella. The son of King Philip II and his fourth wife, Olympias, he was raised with royal intent, receiving military training alongside schooling from Aristotle.



Aristotle was about 40 when Philip hired him in 343 BCE. He had spent the previous 20 years studying with Plato, another great philosopher, at his Academy in Athens. However, he left the school suddenly around 348 BCE, most likely because Plato did not select him as his successor, appointing his nephew Speusippus instead.

Although Philip considered other eminent philosophers to tutor his son, he ultimately invited Aristotle to teach the precocious prince. This may have been because Aristotle like Alexander and Philip, was Macedonian and his own father, Amyntas, was a physician for Philip's father, Amyntas.

While it would have been a great honour to train a future monarch, Aristotle never explained why he accepted the job of royal tutor. The philosopher was widely respected in his own lifetime, so would have other options after leaving Plato's Academy. Aristotle possibly already dreamt of establishing his own rival school in Athens and knew royal patronage would make this possible. As part of Aristotle's contract, we do know Philip agreed to restore his home city of Stagira, which the king had razed several years earlier as punishment for an uprising against his rule.



Aristotle tutored Alexander the Great for three years

Aristotle was given a small temple dedicated to the nymphs to use as a classroom in the village of Mieza, just outside of Pella. Incredibly, you can still see the stone seats they sat on and the shady walks the philosopher was wont to take among its ruins today. As well as Alexander, Aristotle's school took in several other high-ranking children. Many of these would go on to become some of Alexander's most trusted generals and companions, including Hephaestion, Ptolemy Cassander and Cleitus.

Plutarch says that the class' lessons were centred on ethics, politics, philosophy and rhetoric. Aristotle may have also lectured the group on Plato's so-called 'unwritten doctrines'. While these are now lost to history, they likely included Plato's metaphysical and spiritual speculations, which were normally reserved for initiates of his Academy and not widely shared.

Aristotle also wrote short instructional pamphlets specifically to train Alexander in becoming a good king. Again, we don't know exactly what these contained but a later biographer, Diogenes Laërtius, preserved the titles, which include *On Kingship*, *In Praise of Colonies*, *Alexander's Assembly* and *The Glories of Riches*.

The general education of young men in Ancient Greece at that time involved a close study of poets, philosophers and playwrights from Homer to Sophocles. But Aristotle also had an immense interest in the sciences and he made sure to teach Alexander everything he knew about biology, physics and medicine. The prince must have taken this on board as in later life he was known to aggressively prescribe diets. Alexander also sent exotic plants and animals back to his old home.



Alexander depicted in a mosaic found in Pompeii



A Roman copy of a bust of Alexander by Lysippos in 330 BCE

After his death in Babylon, Alexander's will went so far as to suggest his quest to conquer the world was partially scientific and that he had planned to cross the Indian Ocean and circumnavigate the Horn of Africa to further both his dominion and understanding. While this could be chalked up as bluster (after all, Napoleon made similar claims), Alexander was as much the intellectual heir of Aristotle as he was the royal successor of Macedonia. This philosophical inheritance was handed down to Aristotle from Plato, who himself had been taught by Socrates – a triumvirate that includes some of the greatest Ancient Greek minds.

Alexander took this role very seriously. When on campaign in Persia, he found out that Aristotle had published some of Plato's aforementioned unwritten doctrines. He wrote a stern letter illustrating his displeasure, saying, 'I had rather excel others in the knowledge of what is excellent, than in the extent of my power and dominion.'

However anecdotal this correspondence may be, it certainly does characterise Alexander's charisma and the ideology of Aristotle. The future leader of Macedonia believed that he was exceptional and that philosophy was sacrosanct. His education had helped him to achieve his rank. It is possible that Aristotle's teachings had informed his self-perception as well as his ability to attain greatness.

Like most royals, Alexander was primed for success, but seldom does a prince have instruction in how to bring this quality to fruition. A major part of Aristotelian philosophy is actually concerned with realising potential – a person who wants to be great is required to practice wisdom and strive for excellence. This excellence, or *arete*, is the Ancient Greek concept that the greatest excel through virtue, intelligence, nobility of birth and beauty of body.



## Alexander the Great

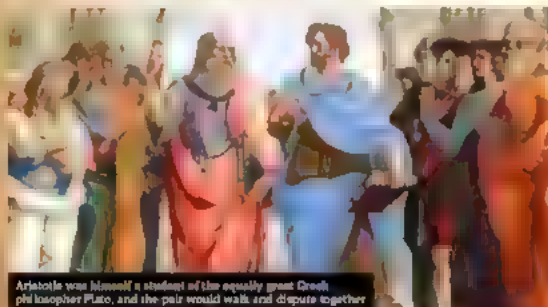


Aristotle taught the prince everything he needed to rule.

In addition, Aristotle wrote about *entelechy*, which is concerned with how a person can realise their potential. It examines causes and effects to better understand how events unfold and how people develop. Aristotle would have taught Alexander to analyse his life to make it more excellent and how to study a range of outcomes to select the best course of action. This is to say that Aristotle would have taught the prince how to unlock his potential and this is why Alexander repudiates his tutor for sharing knowledge with others, because he knew that if they were to read the philosopher's ideas, they would have access to what he saw to be the secret knowledge necessary to take the world.

Alexander's education manifests itself in others ways as well. For example, he didn't strive to enslave the world through mere butchery and violence. Rather, he was known to treat the people he conquered with humanity and to have shown amnesty to the wives and daughters of the Persian emperor after defeating him in battle.

While excellence is an Aristotelian ethic, the tutor would have taught the prince to read and appreciate how other revered authors treated glory, excellence and virtue. Plutarch notes that Alexander slept with a copy of Homer's *Iliad* under his pillow, annotated by none other than Aristotle himself. Achilles, the protagonist of the epic poem that was composed several centuries before this period, is concerned chiefly with his own personal glory and reputation, not with money or prizes. Alexander undoubtedly reflected this in his insatiable desire to conquer the world and his simultaneous charity giving away presents and money to his soldiers and allies.



Aristotle was himself a student of the equally great Greek philosopher Plato, and the pair would walk and dispute together.



The ruins of the school Aristotle established for Alexander and his friends at Nijera.

Throughout his life, Alexander's predilection for philosophy never faded. There are several anecdotes about his interactions with other eminent philosophers during his ceaseless military campaigns across eastern Europe and Asia that suggest he had a personal affinity for their eccentricities as well as their views.

Indeed, upon meeting Diogenes of Sinope, one of the founders of Cynicism who was known for his extremely simple lifestyle – and for living in a large jar in an Athenian marketplace – Alexander addressed him and offered him anything he wanted. The cheeky Diogenes merely asked the Macedonian to step out of the way so he could sunbathe more easily. Alexander, suitably impressed, remarked, "But truly, if I were not Alexander, I would be Diogenes."

Despite these anecdotes that show a certain humility, Alexander's unprecedented military successes would eventually cause him to exhibit some very un-Aristotelian vices, like indulgences in wine, flattery, violence and excessive sleep. The conqueror even came to believe that he was a god and he is said to have remarked that only "sleep and sex" made him feel mortal.

On one infamous occasion, he drunkenly burned down the Persian capital of Persepolis just five months after capturing it and, in a separate incident, he killed his friend Cleitus in a drunken quarrel, spearing him through the chest and then immediately weeping with regret.

When Aristotle's tutelage of Alexander came to an end in 340 BCE, the philosopher returned to Athens and established his own school of philosophy, the Lyceum. He and his students came to be known as the Peripatetics as a result of their habit of strolling the gardens during their lessons. But after Alexander's demise in Babylon in 323 BCE, the pro-Macedonian government of Athens felt Aristotle was forced to flee for his life, remarking that he would "not allow Athens to sin against philosophy twice", in reference to the city's execution of Socrates.

After Alexander's death, his generals greedily carved up the empire and fought among themselves. Known as the Diadochi, or Successors, several of them had been Alexander's old classmates. Ptolemy, who may have been the late ruler's half-brother, settled Egypt, and his family would rule it for several centuries until the arrival of the Romans. In fact, the infamous Cleopatra, of Julius Caesar's acclaim, was a member of the Ptolemies. Just as Alexander's successes in war and statecraft can in part be attributed to Aristotle's education,

Source: *Plutarch*.



Alexander's classmate Ptolemy would become ruler of Egypt and found the Great Library of Alexandria.

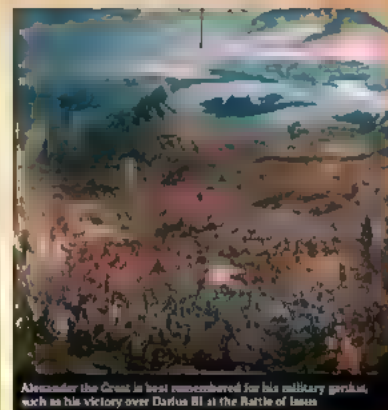
## Alexander the Great's Report Card

Subject	Grade	Comments
Literature	A+	A dedicated scholar of Greek literature, Alexander even slept with a copy of Homer's <i>Iliad</i> under his pillow long after his school days were over.
Ethics	C-	Alexander killed his friend Cleitus in a drunken quarrel, but this is somewhat balanced out in his kind treatment of Darius' wife and daughters after conquering the Persian Empire.
Physical Education	A-	Alexander had a long history of physical fitness and military success, and he was a notable cavalry commander. However, he was also known to overindulge in alcohol, and late nights.
Economics	A-	Alexander's conquests brought him unparalleled booty, but he was also known to give away large sums of gold, expressing that the tons of treasure had him back from conquering more.
Biology	A+	Alexander inherited a curiosity of nature from Aristotle and is said to have sent his tutor exotic animal and plant specimens from the countries he conquered for cataloguing and study.
Geography	A+	Alexander's conquests revealed huge new swaths of the globe and connected India to Greece with trade. His will expressed his desire to explore the Indian Ocean and Africa, adventures he would never take.

Two other former students, Antipater and his son Cassander, would come to rule large swaths of Alexander's empire, including where it had begun in Greece and Macedonia. Aristotle also named Antipater the executor of his will when he died in 322 BCE, suggesting they remained good friends in subsequent years. The same can't be said for *Demetrius Poliorcetes*.

Alexander fulfilled his father's promise and restored Sagitta. The specimens he sent his old tutor allowed Aristotle to establish an impressive zoo and botanical garden. The king also patronised the Lyceum, so Aristotle could afford to build a vast library. But Plutarch suggests the pair fell out in later years, possibly over Alexander's treatment of the Persians.

Aristotle hated the Persians, in part for how he treated fellow Platonic mentee Hermias of Atarneus. After the city Hermias ruled rebelled against the Persians, Artaxerxes III tortured and executed Aristotle's old friend.



Alexander the Great is best remembered for his military genius, such as his victory over Darius III at the Battle of Issus.

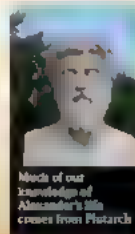
Alexander successfully took the Persian Empire, but after overthrowing Darius III he did not show any of Aristotle's intolerance or xenophobia towards his people. In fact, his Macedonian and Greek soldiers would famously mutiny because Alexander was showing too much favour to the Persians, adopting their style of dress and giving them officer ranks in the military. Most notably, in a show of solidarity with his conquered people, Alexander went so far as to marry his generals and officers en masse to Persian noblewomen using Persian traditions in the city of Susa in 324 BCE.

Alexander himself, still married to Roxana, also married Statira, the oldest daughter of Darius. In order to better unite the royal families of the two territories, it is possible that he understood that conquering an empire required very different virtues from ruling one and that he needed to extend qualities like grace and tolerance to all of the people in his dominion – not just Greeks – in order to rule effectively and fairly.

It is seldom in history that a great conqueror also loves virtue and knowledge. In *The Republic*, written 25 years before Alexander's birth, Plato anticipates a "Philosopher King" who would rule himself with virtue and lead his nation with a love of knowledge, excellence and justice. Perhaps Aristotle had been considering this idyllic goal when tutoring the Macedonian prince and hoped to unlock the incredible potential he saw in the future conqueror when he agreed to be his tutor. But Alexander died long before he could realise those lofty goals and his death cast a long shadow on the ancient world.

Despite this, Alexander's incredible accomplishments caused each subsequent conqueror to feel inadequate. Famously, Julius Caesar would weep in envy of Alexander and his memory transcends the cities that still bear his name today, such as Alexandria in Egypt.

Like Aristotle and Plato, Alexander's legacy was felt in the tidal wave of philosophy, art and ideas that poured their way from Greece to Iran, Pakistan and India in the wake of his military conquests, creating an immense synthesis of new knowledge, learning and trade across the continent.



Much of our knowledge of Alexander's life comes from Plutarch.







# RAZOR GANGS: SEX, SLASHERS & SLY GROG

In the wake of a new era for Australia, vice-hungry vagabonds ruled the streets of Sydney

Written by Tamica Marchant

Four men caught in a police raid in Darlinghurst. Raymond Neil (left centre) was injured while fighting the arresting officer.



## THE UNDERREALLY DOWN UNDER

Rough around the edges and scouring the pre-war era, Australia's New South Wales in the early years of the 20th century was a place where prostitution, gambling, narcotics and guns were not just tolerated, but in most instances legal. But in 1905, the country's government began to slowly erode away all the bad habits its inhabitants had clung to for comfort.

A combination of laws passed such as the Vagrancy Act of 1902, the Gambling and Betting Act of 1906, The Police Offences (Amendment) Act of 1908, the Liquor Act of 1906 and the Dangerous Drugs Amendment Act of 1927 made street prostitution, gambling and alcohol sales after 6pm illegal. Thanks to an ever-increasing anti-narcotics movement, chemists and small-time traffickers were put out of business. With the rules of sex, drugs and alcohol driven underground, criminals banded together like birds of a feather.

Australian tabloids, latching onto the Al Capone era that was plaguing America on the other side of the globe, declared East Sydney was 'the Chicago of the South' and a 'breeding place of vice'. Australia would draw a lot of parallels to the US and its Prohibition Era as it mirrored the strict laws imposed regarding the sales and distribution of alcohol on its citizens.

In the wake of a revolution for transport, the eastern part of the capital resembled a dystopian, where tower and slumlord houses in other areas of the city attracted the working class. As Larry Writer summarised in his book *Razor: A True Story of Slashing, Gangsters, Prostitution and Sly Grog*, the areas that commonly became known as 'Roxhamton' were born from an 'ill-starred combination of tolerance, the worst social conditions, well-

intended but wrong-headed laws and a truly extraordinary group of ambitious and ruthless crime entrepreneurs determined to cash in on the vice of beloved Australians."

Surry Hills, Darlinghurst, Woolloomooloo, Paddington and King's Cross districts became the stomping grounds of infamous vice queens Tilly Devine and Kate Leigh and their gangs, along with Melbourne's major gang leader and standover merchant Norman Bruhn, and Phil 'The Jew' Jeth, a cocaine pusher and sly grog patron.

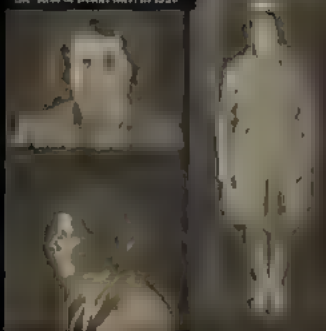
Each madam was determined to outdo the others, insistent on being the most powerful and infamous criminal their country had ever seen. Between them they forged armies of brutes who waged war on the streets of Sydney. Following on from the 1927 Pistol Act, which prohibited guns being carried, villains downed a new weapon of choice: the razor blade.

A silent but deadly accomplice in crime, thousands of men and women found themselves brutalised victims of slashings and stabbings. Sydneysiders didn't fear death so much as the trademark L-shaped scar on their cheek that marked them as the prey of underworld gangs. None evoked such terror as the razor gangs of Sydney and the men and women behind them.

## SLY GROG QUEEN OF SYDNEY

Leigh, the older of the madams and the only Australian native of the four leaders, was born in 1884 in Dublin, Central Western New South Wales, to Timothy and Charlotte Beahm. The eighth of 13 children, she was a wilful spirit, always in

Rebecca Cameron, also known as the 'Kiss of Death Girl'. In 1930



trouble for stealing, hitting other children and playing truant. After four years in a girl's home for 'delinquent' and uncontrollable girls following years of maltreatment as a child, she worked as a waitress and in factories in Glebe and Surry Hills.

Soon the young woman's dreams of living 'beyond a meek and pious pocket' prompted her to seek the company of criminals. At 21 years of age, she married her first husband, Jack Leigh, a 30-year-old carpenter and petty crook. The two had a daughter together but parted ways following a stint in the galls when Leigh's husband was tried for assaulting another man. Leigh attempted to sway the jury in their favour by lying in court but the judge sentenced her to prison with her husband for perjury.

"THEY FORGED ARMIES OF BRUTES  
WHO WAGED WAR ON THE STREETS"



**Tilly Devine**  
BORN 8 September 1900  
DIED 26 November 1970  
Also known as  
- Worst woman in Sydney  
- Queen of the Leo

Arrested a staggering 79 times between 1921 and 1925 alone. Devine had charges against her for whoring, fighting, theft, swearing and offensive behaviour and consorting with criminals.

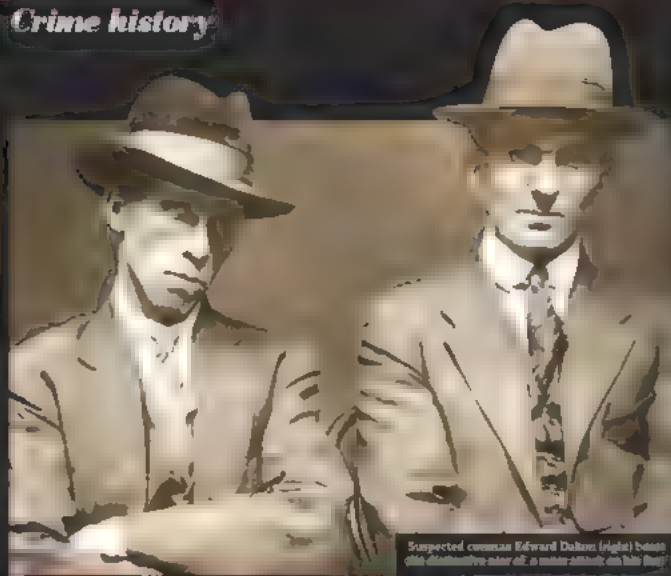


**Kate Leigh**  
BORN 10 March 1884  
DIED 6 February 1964  
Also known as  
- Worst Evil Woman in Sydney  
- Queen Of Surry Hills

Although Leigh was charged on 107 occasions she only went to prison 13 times. Charges included robbery, theft, murder and possession of the sedative phenobarbitone. She served 12 months in prison for drug possession in 1930.







Suspected gunman Edward Dalton (right) before the prosecution took off a motorist's hat on his behalf

## "AT THE HEIGHT OF HER CAREER, LEIGH OPERATED ALMOST TWO DOZEN SLY GROGGERIES"

Following her release, she stayed once again in the straight and narrow and by 1913 she was convicted for running a brothel and placed on a 12-month good behaviour bond. The following year, Leigh, the lover of gangland criminal Samuel 'Tevvy' Freeman was sentenced again for perjury after she supplied a false alibi for Freeman, who had conducted the great Eveleigh Workshops payroll robbery. 'Seven years for sticking to a story I'll swing before I stick to another,' she uttered before she was locked away. She wouldn't be released until 1919, having served less than three years of her sentence.

It was at this time that Leigh decided to hit a gap in the market. With the 1919 temporary ban on the permanent ban in place across Australia, which had enforced a gap closing time on pubs, Leigh began selling illegal liquor, or 'sly grog', to quench the thirst of those left dry mouthed by the new restriction. At the height of her career, Leigh operated almost two dozen sly groggeries - rooms at the back of grocery shops and other inconspicuous premises. As well as a sly grog warehouse, she was a cocktail waitress and a gambler, a headstrong and flamboyant woman who earned the 'Long John Silver of Sydney'.

### HOW AND WHY

Born Matilda Twiss, Tilly Devine was a fabulous, folk-haired beauty. She could be as generous as

she could be vicious. Born in London during the final year of Queen Victoria's reign, Devine grew up in pitiful poverty. She was determined to see better days than those where she had starved and driven as an infant.

Leaving school at the age of 12, she pulled out a life in the sweatshops would not afford her the luxuries she desired. A stunning young woman with big blue eyes and luscious blonde locks, she sold herself on the Strand earning almost ten times the average wage as a model.

As a fresh-faced 16-year-old, she met and fell in love with Australian soldier Ben Devine, a former sheep stealer and petty crook with a violent temper, and they married later that year. One biographer describes him as a man who 'had the word 'kick' as if it were a constant'. Otherwise known as 'Big Ben', he didn't try to stop his wife earning a living as a whore and revelled in her hard-earned cash. A few times Devine was arrested for soliciting in the Strand, selling drugs, or throwing into Bow Street.

But when the war was over, Devine's husband called back to Australia. She followed him a year later leaving their son behind with her older parents and she began work as a prostitute almost immediately from their Paddington flat in Sydney. Meanwhile, her husband continued to seek out whatever illegal activity he could to earn a living. One gambling in 1919 to 1920, he was then the business, demanding protection money from illegal providers.



## SYDNEY'S GANGLAND

Key crime scenes in the 1920s and 1930s

### 01 Sly groggery robbery

June 1927  
Devine's associate Frank 'Razor' Jack (Lays) was gunned down by Tom Kelly in response to the members of Devine's violent razor gang robbing Jeff's sly grog shop and making off with the proprietor's takings, cash and jewellery.

### 02 Blood Alley Battle

7 May 1929  
Phil the Jew and his gang were challenged to a fight when a Whitehorse gang discovered that the drugs peddler was mixing cocaine with barbituric acid and selling it as pure powder.

### 03 Crossing the border

8 August 1929  
Devine and her gang, armed with guns and knives, stood on the cusp of Leigh's swamping ground. Threats and jokes were exchanged before a battle broke out. More than a dozen were badly injured.

### 04 Attempted murder

27 March 1930  
After a spate of attacks on her home on Riley Street, Leigh came face-to-face with four gangsters looking for her henchman Tom Down. Leigh shot one man in the stomach and he died. She was arrested for attempted murder but found not guilty on the grounds of self-defence.

### 05 Leigh's grog shop

1931-34  
A flat above a fruit and vegetable store on 212 Trowbridge Street was Leigh's main dispensary where she threw out her days until she died in 1964 at the age of 82.

### 06 Chez Devine

1945 onwards  
The Tradesman's Arms was at the heart of Devine's swamping ground in Darlinghurst. Across the Road at 193 Palmer Street she and Big Ben sometimes lived. The house was also Devine's main brothel.



## VICE, VICE BABY

With multiple illegal activities from which to profit, each empire had ample opportunities to line their pockets

### PROSTITUTION 101: 'GINGERING'

Devine a prostitute would accept a lover while an accomplice lay in wait to snare the busy punter a wallet from his cleverly chucked clothes. Another co-conspirator would burst in claiming to be the prostitute's jealous husband and kick them out. Afraid to return to the home or to enlighten cops to his illegal comp, the customer would suffer the loss of a week's wages

### SLICE OF THE PROFITS

Leigh a profits would hemorrhage when rival gangs attacked them from her cocaine trade. Standover men would approach her decoys, slashing them with razors when they refused to pay up

### ROLL OF THE VICE

With gambling banned, illegal betting shops thrived. A People Magazine article in the 1950s described Leigh and Devine as "the queens of Sydney's underworld" with "an empire of brothels, gambling joints, vicious doghouses, sly groggers and gin mills"

### THE BREWERY BUMP

Leigh would buy beer, wine and spirits to bulk from local breweries or distilleries at wholesale prices for one shilling and sixpence including delivery. At her late night sly grog shops, she would charge three shillings a drink

### SNOW BUSINESS

Devine would often pay her prostitutes in a mix of cash and cocaine, putting them hooked on the drug so that they would be more eager to sell themselves to afford it or to keep it as payment

Between the pair of them, the Devines racked up over 100 charges. In 1935, she and her husband found themselves serving time in the gale together — she for drinking a man with a razor in a butcher's shop, him for living off her ill-gotten wages. Now 26 years old, Devine decided she would take a new course of action: if Devine was to survive, laws prohibited men from running brothels. If mentioned anywhere that a woman was unable to do so.

Over the years, Devine accumulated her fortune through faking girls to do the dirty work while she, their madam, collected a percentage of their earnings in exchange for the use of one of her dens. Devine was kind and generous to those who were loyal to her but she was not opposed to a fist fight if someone double crossed her or tried to skip out on paying their dues. Some of her most violent consorts included her husband and Frank 'the little gunman' Green, a 'psychopath, drunkard and cocaine addict'.

Although Devine and Leigh's empires were of completely different natures, and given that each had their own stomping ground, some areas of their lives overlapped. Leigh dabbled as a madam and Devine, with her empire of whorehouses, often paid her girls with a mix of money and cocaine. There was a rivalry of a more personal nature.

As the only two female arch-criminals in Sydney, each strived to be more vulgar, more extravagant, more wealthy and more feared than the other and were not opposed to fighting each other in the streets on multiple occasions when their paths crossed. Leigh would encourage her men

to disfigure Tilly's prostitutes with a flick of their razor blades. In retaliation, Tilly would have her heavies slash the faces of Leigh's criminal decoys and smash up her sly grog shops. Leigh would send her gangsters to smash up Tilly's brothels. The whole time, the women title-fought on each other to the police.

## SHOOTER, SLASHER SLY GROGGER, SPY

Outside of their personal feud, a more deadly war was waging in Sydney. For two years, the violence that permeated through the streets, threatening to erupt in all its bloody fury. Beginning with the Blood Alley battle in the winter of 1927, which saw dozens of armoured gangsters injured, Devine and Leigh struggled for control of East Sydney's vice racket. Dozens were injured, many killed, and all refused to name their attackers as part of the criminal code.

On the evening of 17 July 1929, Devine's enforcers, Green and Sidney McDonald, came face to face with Leigh's henchman, George 'Gusman' Gaffney. Green was shot with a revolver, although not fatally. After taking him to the hospital, McDonald dashed to the Devines in Darlinghurst and relayed the ordeal before the three of them returned to the couple's Maroubra home.

Once aroused, Green met up with the trio around midnight. But within the hour another goal pulled into Torrington Road. Stepping out of the cab, Gaffney and Thomlinson came to blows with 'Big Jim' as they clattered into his yard, leaving for Green's blood for fear he had lived up to the tale.

But the tables turned when Gaffney was fatally wounded by 'Big Jim' and a .303 military rifle.



Rivals Kate Leigh and Sidney McDonald

## "DOZENS WERE INJURED, MANY KILLED AND ALL REFUSED TO NAME THEIR ATTACKERS"

At his trial, Devine's husband's defence was that he was a victim of a crime and that he was doing something that the court deemed justifiable.

Leigh was outraged that Gaffney had been killed at the hands of her enemy and offered a large bounty for his killer. The Leigh-Devine war ended with the Devines' gang taking the offensive. Leigh's faction suffered a tremendous amount of casualties in a number of bloody and violent battles.

By the end of 1929, the government, at its wit's end with the razor gangs' destruction on Sydney streets, passed the Consenting Clause, increasing on harsh punishments for those who habitually consorted with reputed thieves, or prostitutes, or persons who have no visible or lawful means of support.

Waters Police the utmost power in convicting anyone thought to be contributing to the country's vice and criminality.

By the end of January 1930, a newly knitted Consenting Squad was on the rampage to bring down the criminal factions. That year, more than 100 residents were charged under the new clause and at least half went to prison.

Among those arrested was Devine. However, she avoided prison by promising the judge that she would leave Australia for two years and eventually she was shipped off to England, leaving her husband behind. But with the ever-increasing threat of being prosecuted, 'Big Jim' found himself on trial for murder within a year. By the time Devine returned, her gang, which had once been the most powerful in Sydney, was falling apart.

### CUT OFF

With the Consenting Clause in place, judges and juries were much harder in handing out sentences and a lot more affirmative with helping police do their job and Devine wasn't the only vice queen to suffer from the stricter laws.

Leigh was arrested following a police raid on one of her rented houses in Surry Hills and she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Frederick Dangar, a man who was involved in the cocaine trade, was also arrested and found guilty for drugs charges following an arrest for attempting to purchase 15 grams of cocaine without a prescription. The magistrate fined Dangar £250, in default of 12 months' imprisonment.

Through her political contacts, Leigh managed to persuade the courts to release her a year early in exchange for paying a £250 fine. However, she was arrested again shortly after her release in January 1933 for receiving stolen goods. This time she was exiled from Sydney and its surrounding areas for five years.

The Drug Bureau and Consenting Squad eliminated cocaine trafficking as a major organised crime activity by the mid-1930s. Consenting Squad operations' Mr Chaffey declared that, "The reign of terror is ended." Although the madams continued their lives in Sydney, their reputations and their days as crime syndicate leaders were in tatters as their power was dismantled. The reign of the law, it was Devine who felt she had the last laugh when her arch-enemy passed away six years before she did in 1954.

## DIGGING INTO THE HISTORY OF SLY GROG

Although Leigh's sly grog shop was a successful business, it was not the only one of its kind in Sydney. In fact, there were many more sly grog shops than there are today. The sly grog shop was a place where people could buy alcohol without paying the usual price. It was a place where people could buy alcohol without paying the usual price.

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# Bluffer's Guide The Bayeux Tapestry

FRANCE, 1070S

## Did you know?

Technically, as the designs of the wall-hanging have been embroidered on rather than woven, it is not actually a tapestry.

## Bluffer's Guide THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY

### ? What was it?

At 70 metres long and 50 centimetres high, the Bayeux Tapestry is an astonishing work of art that has continued to attract attention for over 1000 years. It depicts the story of the Norman conquest of England in 1066 in exquisite detail, starting with Harold Godwinson's journey to Normandy in 1064 and concluding with the famous Battle of Hastings.

The tapestry is made from plain linen embroidered with wools in shades of red, yellow, green, blue and grey across nine panels. Along it runs a Latin inscription, which identifies some of the key figures shown – for example, Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror are both name-cropped. The central panel also boasts an upper and lower border decorated with knotwork.

Ships, horses and weaponry also feature in the wall-hanging's design and provide facts about Medieval life that contemporary sources have failed to provide. Unfortunately, the tapestry remains incomplete as the last part, likely depicting William's triumphant coronation – was lost.

### ? Why did it happen?

The tapestry is generally considered as a work of Norman propaganda to legitimise William's invasion of England. To that end, it tells the story from the Norman perspective, depicting Harold as an usurper and William as the rightful heir to the English throne.

However, the question over actually created the Bayeux Tapestry is still subject to debate. According to French legend, it was William's wife Queen Matilda, who made it. Along with her handmaidens, Matilda supposedly created the tapestry to celebrate the success of her husband in conquering England. As a result, it is often referred to as Queen Matilda's Tapestry in France.

Another theory that has received more credence is that William's half-brother, Bishop Odo, commissioned the tapestry as it was discovered in Bayeux Cathedral, which Odo had built. If so, then it was most likely designed in England as Odo would have been the Earl of Kent by his point and Anglo-Saxon needlework was noted for its precision and detail.

### ? Who was involved?

#### William the Conqueror

The tapestry portrays the events leading to William's invasion of England and his victory at the Battle of Hastings.

#### Odo of Bayeux

Since the 20th century Odo has been credited with commissioning the tapestry and is even portrayed in a scene.

#### Harold Godwinson

The last Anglo-Saxon king of England, Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings, which can be seen in the tapestry.

1070



Although little is known about the tapestry's origins, its creation is believed to have been around the 1070s because of its historically accurate details.

1076



The first surviving record of the tapestry is found in an inventory for Bayeux Cathedral about 400 years after its creation.

1520



Huguenot rebels during the religious conflict that dominated 16th-century France. The tapestry survives while other items are destroyed.

1720



Scholar and monk Bernard de Montfaucon, inspired by the designs made by Thomas Jeune, found the tapestry in the library of the Benedictine abbey of St. Omer and brings it to modern attention.

1817



After arriving in France following the French Revolution, the tapestry goes on display in the Musée de l'Homme in Paris. It is then sent to protect it from trophy hunters.

1944



Nazi Minister ordered the tapestry removed to prevent the Allies from using it as a propaganda tool. However, his command was not followed.



### Foreign mercenaries

Carthaginian citizens did not serve in their city's army except as officers. The bulk of Carthage's soldiers were foreign mercenaries recruited from across the Mediterranean. Usually these men were very capable, and proved loyal as long as they were paid.

### Legionaries on board

Republican Rome lacked specialised marines so the soldiers who fought at sea were drawn from the legions. Ordinarily, there were 40 such legionaries onboard, but when battle was expected, this number would swell to 120.

### Workhorse warship

Both Roman and Carthaginian fleets used quinqueremes, a large war galley measuring about 44 metres in length. The ships were very stylish because Roman reverse-engineered their design from a captured Carthaginian example. Each galley would

Illustration by [illegible] © [illegible]



# BATTLE OF ECNOMUS

CAPE ECNOMUS, SICILY, 256 BCE

Written by Marc DeSantis

In 275 BCE, the Roman Republic was the master of mainland Italy. But just across the Strait of Messina lay Sicily, a fertile island heavily settled by the Greeks. It was also home to a substantial number of Carthaginians. With an aptitude for trade and a vast commercial empire across the western Mediterranean, when the Romans looked out over the Strait, they saw the looming threat from the Carthaginians and the Punic Wars.

Meanwhile, the Mamertines, a group of Italian mercenaries, had seized power in the Sicilian city of Messina (modern-day Messina) in the 280s. They sought help from Hiero of Syracuse, who crushed them in battle in 264 BCE. They made appeals to Rome and Carthage for help and Carthage acted first, installing a small garrison in the city. Rome, fearing that Sicily would become the base for future Carthaginian attacks on Italy, also sent an army to the island. The Carthaginians were quickly ejected.

In this, the First Punic War, Rome sided with the Romans, who quickly captured many Sicilian cities. At sea it was another matter entirely. The Carthaginians were more experienced and better than the Romans and it would often appear offshore, scaring Roman ships into an alliance with them.

There was nothing Rome could do to stop this until they realised they needed their own powerful navy. Using a captured Carthaginian quinquereme as a model, the industrious Romans constructed 100 copies, along with 20 smaller triremes, in just 60 days in 260 BCE.

The Romans knew that they were still no match for the Carthaginians in rowing. To better their odds, they installed an 11-metre boarding bridge known as a corvus on each ship's bow. Under the

gangplank was a large, downward-pointing spike that embedded itself in the deck of enemy galleys. Once the ship was held fast, legionaries would rush across and capture it, turning a sea battle into a land one. Knowing that they were better in hand-to-hand combat, they packed their ships with 120 legionaries each so that they would have the edge.

In the Battle of Mylae, the first major naval battle the Romans ever fought, they clobbered a Carthaginian fleet that had challenged them with their new contraption. From then on, Rome kept winning, but the land was dragged on. To break the stalemate, the Romans decided to strike Carthage itself and built a fleet of 330 ships in 256 BCE.

The Carthaginians responded by preparing 350 vessels. They intercepted the Romans off Cape Ecnomus on the southern coast of Sicily. Each quinquereme had some 300 rowers aboard. The Roman fleet boasted 138,600 rowers and legionaries at total, and the Carthaginians had 50,000 on their galleys. In terms of the number of men involved, Ecnomus may be the largest naval battle of all time.

The Roman fleet defeated Carthage and an invasion army landed in Africa but the Romans stumbled their chance to end the war, so the conflict would grind on for another 16 years, until the last Carthaginian fleet was destroyed.

From then on, Rome ruled the waves. But their triumph would not guarantee lasting peace, however. Many in Carthage were deeply embittered by the harsh Roman peace terms. In time, their unhappiness would manifest itself in the daring invasion of Italy by Carthage's most famous son, Hannibal Barca, who would smash several of proud Rome's armies during the Second Punic War.

### Flame tactics

As well as favouring boarding actions, the Romans preferred prow-to-prow ramming as this placed fewer demands on their rowers, who were not as skilled and experienced as Carthaginian rowers. If a Roman ship had rammed a Carthaginian vessel and dropped its corvus, it would not let go until the enemy ship had been captured.

### Boarding bridge

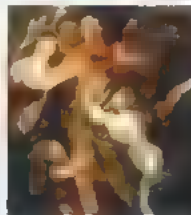
This 11-metre-long gangplank could be raised and lowered by means of a rope that was attached to the front via a pulley at the top of the pole. On each side was a knee-high railing. The corvus was wide enough to allow

Illustration by [illegible] © [illegible]



## Romans

TROOPS 138,600  
SHIPS 330



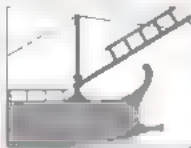
## ROMAN CO-CONSULS

**KEY II**  
Command of the Roman fleet at Ecnomus was shared between the two annually elected co-consuls of 256 BCE: Marcus Atilius Regulus (pictured) and Lucius Manlius Vulso. **Strengths** Vulso was a courageous and shrewd commander. **Weakness** Marcus Atilius Regulus was not especially wise.



## ROMAN MARINES

**KEY III**  
Roman marines came straight from the regions and were employed aboard ship in large numbers. **Strengths** Tough, aggressive and deadly 'fire up'. **Weakness** They were principally trained for land warfare.



## CORVUS

**KEY IV**  
This hooked boarding bridge was an outstanding success and allowed the inexperienced Romans to overcome the superior seamanship of their Carthaginian foes. **Strengths** Played to the Romans' preference for close combat. **Weakness** Only works if enemy targets are within range.

## 01 Invasion fleet

The Romans approach from the east, heading west. The Roman First Squadron, under consul Lucius Manlius Vulso, forms the right of the Roman arrowhead. The Roman Second Squadron, led by co-consul Marcus Atilius Regulus, is on the left. Behind them is the Third Squadron, with the cavalry transports 'faking up the sea' in the Fourth Squadron, also known as the Triarii.



## 02 The Carthaginian line of battle

The Carthaginian fleet, under the overall command of Hamilcar, approaches from the west, heading east. The Carthaginian right wing, comprising about one-quarter of the Punic ships, is under the direct command of Hanno, and is positioned slightly ahead and at an angle to the rest of the fleet.

## 03 Feigned flight

Hamilcar, in the centre of the Carthaginian line, begins a feigned flight, seeking to draw the leading Roman ships of the First and Second Squadrons away. The Romans plunge ahead, following after the retreating Punic vessels. Once the Romans have done so, Hamilcar orders his ships to turn about and counterattack them.

## 04 Hanno strikes

With the Roman First and Second Squadrons, having after Hamilcar's ships, a large gap opens between them and the Third Squadron and Fourth Squadrons following behind. Seizing the opportunity, Hanno's right wing surges through the gap and attacks the Triarii of the Fourth Squadron. Meanwhile, the Carthaginian left wing attacks the Roman Third Squadron and its horse transports.

## 05 Hamilcar flees

Despite the success of his ploy, Hamilcar's ships are no match for the Romans and their boarding bridges. He battered Carthaginians in the centre flee the scene. Vulso sweeps up the captured galleys while Regulus turns around and goes to help the hard-pressed Third and Fourth Squadrons. Hanno's squadron is stuck between the Roman Fourth Squadron and Regulus' oncoming ships and chooses also to flee by rowing out to sea.

## 07 Roman victory

The battle is a clear-cut victory for the Romans as they sink 30 Carthaginian galleys while losing 24. They also capture 64 enemy warships all told, while none of their own are taken.

## 06 Trapped by the shore

The Roman Third Squadron is trapped against the Sicilian shoreline by the Carthaginian left wing. Only four of the boarding bridges saves them from being immediately overwhelmed as the Carthaginians are reluctant to come within range and become stuck fast by them. This delay gives the Roman ships under Vulso and Regulus to come to the rescue. The Carthaginians have nowhere to run and no fewer than 10 Punic vessels are captured here.

## The Carthaginians

TROOPS 150,000  
SHIPS 350



## HAMILCAR

Hamilcar's plan to lure the Roman fleet away from the rear divisions was a good one, even though it ended up failing. **Strengths** Bold and cunning with strong grasp of tactics. **Weakness** Was unprepared for Rome's new corvus gangplank.

## CARTHAGINIAN MERCENARIES

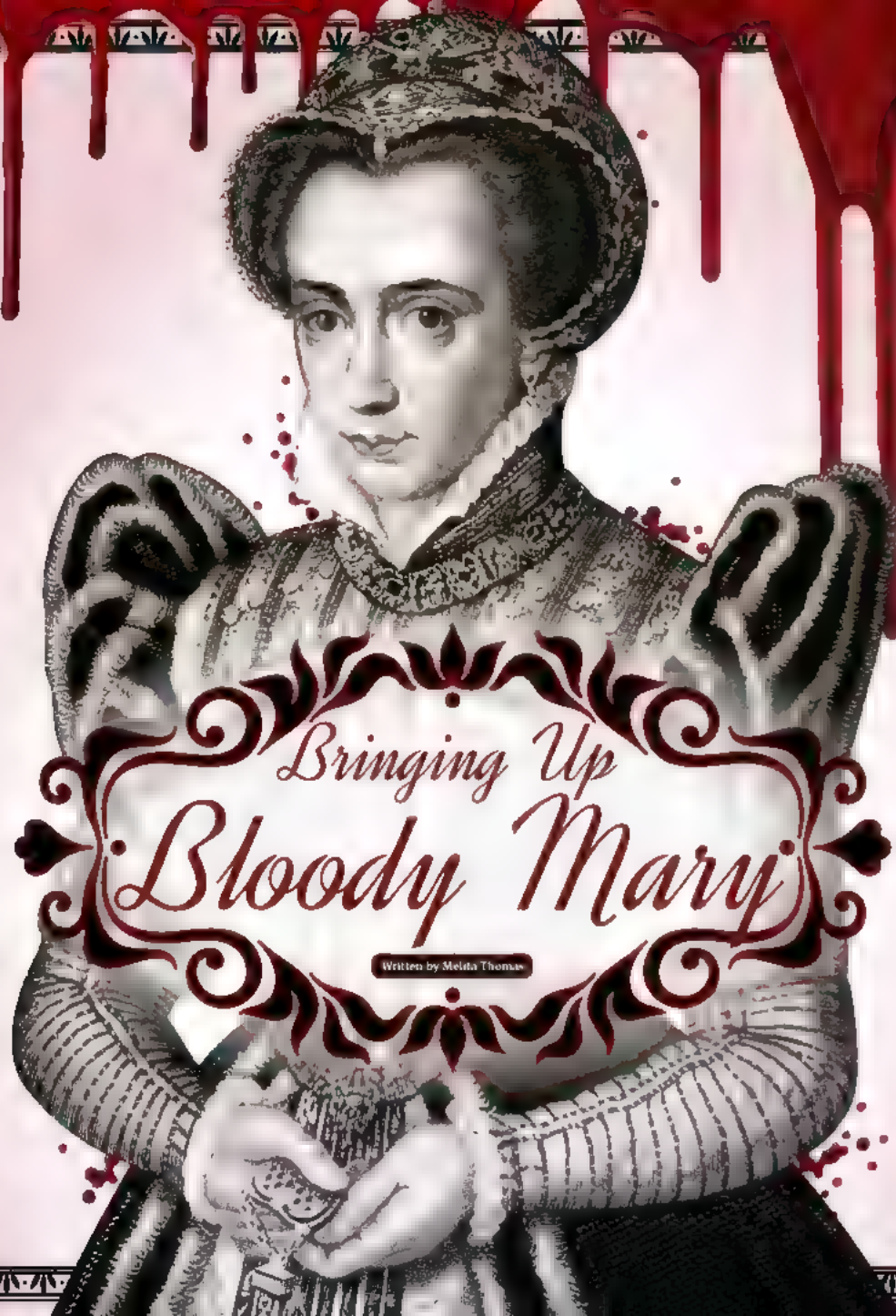
**KEY V**  
While Carthage relied on hired soldiers to fight its battles, these men were drawn mainly from Africa, Spain and Gaul. **Strengths** Professional and talented soldiers. **Weakness** They weren't as highly motivated as the Romans.



## CARTHAGINIAN QUINQUEREME

The Carthaginian war galley was a sleek and well-constructed craft, similar to that used by the Romans but of better quality. **Strengths** Fast and agile. Carthaginian rowers were better than their Roman counterparts. **Weakness** Had trouble in defending against Roman boarding attacks.





# Bringing Up Bloody Mary

Written by Melita Thomas



Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine of Aragon split Christianity and doomed Britain to years of sectarian violence, but its first victim was their daughter

**I**n the 21st century, while emotions still run hot, we have developed social norms for dealing with family breakdown. For instance, the second spouse is not supposed to criticise the first: the children learn to live with the step-parent and everyone behaves in a civilised fashion. In the 1530s, things were very different. The most high-profile divorce in English history lasted nearly ten years and changed the face of the country forever, as well as leaving deep psychological scars on the protagonists.

At the heart of the storm was Mary, the only surviving child of Henry VIII and his first wife Catherine of Aragon. From her birth in 1516, Mary was Henry's cherished daughter: he showed her off to ambassadors, spoke admiringly of her accomplishments and spent as much time with her as was consistent with royal duties. In Henry's eyes, Mary had only one flaw, but it was insurmountable. Despite her charm and intelligence, she was not fit to be a monarch because she was female.

Until 1524, the king's vision of the future involved Mary making a splendid match to a foreign prince – preferably her mother's nephew Emperor Charles V, or perhaps the heir to the

French crown – while he and Catherine would have a son to rule England. When it became apparent that Catherine could have no more children, the king was in a quandary. Should he accept Mary as his heir or consider his illegitimate son, Henry FitzRoy, as an alternative?

Henry hedged his bets. Mary, although not officially created Princess of Wales, was called by that title and given a grand household, becoming the figurehead of the Council for Wales and the Marches as previous Princes of Wales had been. FitzRoy was ennobled with the royal titles of Duke of Richmond and Somerset.

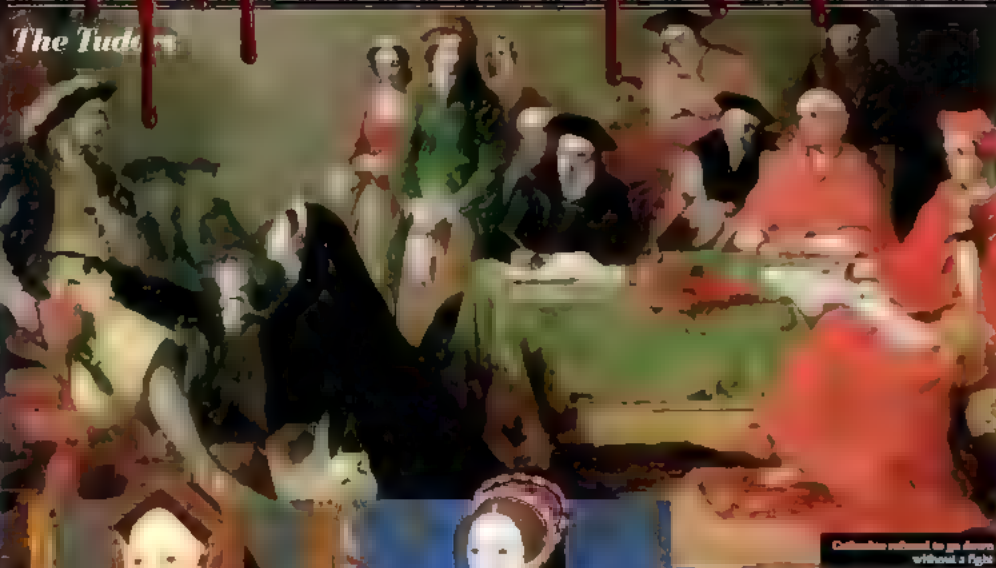
By early 1527, Henry began envisaging a different solution. While he had not always been a faithful husband, the royal couple had been happy together, sharing a political vision of England allied to Spain and reconquering France. But their personal relationship had deteriorated; the death blow being struck when Emperor Charles jilted Mary in 1525. Henry began pondering whether his marriage to Catherine was, in fact, valid at all.

Looking back retroactively, we may think that Henry was cynical in his sudden interest in the biblical text forbidding marriage to a brother's widow – after all, it was hardly a new taboo



Melita Thomas, is the author of *The Virgin Mary: A New Biography of Henry VIII and Mary I*. It's available now for £10.99 from Anthony Publishing.

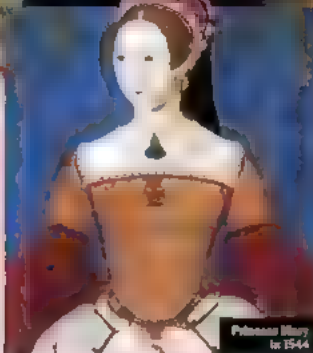




Catherine refused to go down without a fight



Catherine was originally married to Henry's older brother



Princess Mary in 1544

## "Henry needed Mary to agree that she was not his heir"

Pope Julius II had given a dispensation for the marriage in 1503 but in a time of radical religious upheaval, with attacks on the authority of the papacy, Henry was probably struck anew by its irrelevance. His confirmation with Anne Boleyn was a separate matter. Henry originally had his marriage annulled, requested Pope Clement VII to annul it.

The annulment of several marriages was not uncommon but Henry encountered problems. First, desperate to delete papal authority, Clement would not rule that he was in error in granting the dispensation. Moreover, Charles V was outraged at the insult to his relative. Perhaps most worrisome was the fact that Catherine herself was determined to fight it. Since then, the ambitious Anne Boleyn saw the opportunity to be a queen rather than a mistress and pressed for marriage.

It was widely held that if parents had married in good faith, their children were legitimate, even if the union was later annulled. Following this reasoning, an early attempt to persuade Catherine to accept an annulment Henry offered to uphold Mary's position as his daughter, guaranteed only by a legitimate son. Catherine indignantly refused. Mary was his only legitimate child and Catherine would not countenance her demotion.

Mary was 11 when the long-running case was hidden and most of the detail were kept from her. She did not even know who broke the news of it. Since both Henry and Catherine maintained that Henry was motivated only by his conscience, Mary probably believed them at least until she was old enough to see that while her father might protest his love for Catherine and that he would be delighted if the marriage proved valid,

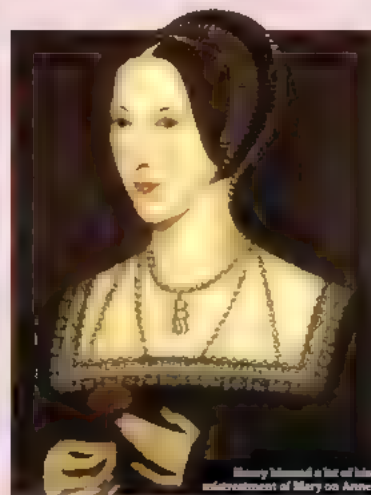
the reality was that he had fallen so deeply in love with Anne Boleyn that there could be no turning back.

As Catherine dug her heels in, Henry became frustrated and then furious. In the autumn of 1531, he banished Catherine from her place as queen and took the momentous decision of forbidding her from seeing Mary. He himself continued to visit his daughter but less frequently as Anne, realising that Henry's affection for his daughter was a far greater threat to her position than any love he had once had for Catherine tried to keep them apart.

Mary was still addressed as Princess of Wales and surrounded by an extensive retinue although she was deeply upset when Henry forbade her from visiting her mother. Her pleas for a special messenger just to exchange messages about their health were rejected. This point was later relaxed, though, and Mary and her mother did correspond.

In May 1533, Thomas Cromwell, the archbishop of Canterbury pronounced Henry and Catherine's marriage unlawful and affirmed the ceremony that Henry had gone through with Anne Boleyn as a legally binding union. Mary was not mentioned. Henry, convinced that the pregnant Anne would have a son, did not need or want her to be pronounced illegitimate. A son would be recognised as a preferable heir and Mary could then continue to fulfil a useful role as a legitimate wife for a foreign prince.

But the clouds were darkening. An order came to Mary's household to relinquish her jewels and plate together with a petty demand for any "nursery stuff" she might be retaining so that it could be given to Anne's child. Mary's governess refused to send anything without a warrant from



Henry showed a lot of his mismanagement of Mary on Anne

the king and when that was forthcoming, made as many difficulties as possible, using delaying tactics that Mary later copied.

In September 1533, Anne's child was born a daughter. From Henry and Anne's perspective this was a disaster. In the event of Henry's death, the baby, Elizabeth, would have few supporters to her claims over those of 1-year-old Mary, especially as no move had been made to deny Mary's legitimacy. That had to change.

From that moment on, Henry and Anne's policy was to demote Mary. This was done first by statute – the Act of Succession 1534 named Elizabeth as Henry's heir and was followed by a proclamation that to refer to Catherine as queen or Mary as princess was a crime.

But enacting laws was not enough and Henry needed Mary to agree that she was not his heir. While she maintained her claims, it was open to European princes to ask an invasion with the respectability of restoring Mary's position. They could marry her and effectively ex-so Henry feared, take control of England.

For three years, a campaign of intimidation was waged against the princess. Her household was dismissed and her retinue of over 100 was reduced to just two chamber women, and even they were eventually sent away suspected of encouraging her resistance. With no household of her own, she was sent to live with her half-sister, Elizabeth, and be humiliatingly treated as her inferior.

The king was angry and exasperated, surely his own daughter owed him obedience? Meanwhile, Anne was becoming increasingly distressed as time passed and she bore no sons and so she continuously encouraged Henry to impose his authority on her stepdaughter.

## A future queen of France

A princess' duty was to marry to create alliances between nations – and Mary was no exception

All the while, Henry dreamt of crowning his great-grandson, the infant Prince of Wales, as King of France. But his single-mindedness in the matter was Mary's downfall.

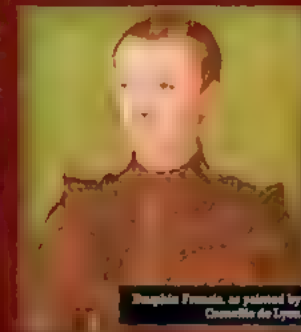
In 1548, when Queen Claude of France bore a son, it was suggested that this little boy, Dauphin Francis, should be married to Mary. The French king wanted Mary to be recognised as the heir to the English throne. Henry had no sons. Mary hesitated, but when it was confirmed that Queen Catherine was pregnant, he agreed that the match should go forward, confident that God would reward him for his faithful service with a male heir. The betrothal ceremony at Greenwich in October 1548 was two-and-a-half-year-old Mary's first formal public appearance, dressed in cloth-of-gold with a black velvet, jewelled train.

The ceremony began with the Master of the Rolls reading a long sermon praising marriage. Not surprisingly, Mary stood and was "taken in arms" by Cardinal Wolsey and Henry and Catherine. If they agreed to their daughter's betrothal and both solemnly affirmed their consent.

With a flourish, Wolsey placed a giant diamond ring on Mary's finger. The Cardinal then acted as proxy for the dauphin, pushed it over her forehead. The company then heard Mass in the palace chapel, which had been hung with gold cloth. Mary delighted everyone by asking Bonifatius if he were

the dauphin of France. When news of the marriage was spread, she wanted to kiss him. At the celebratory feast, over 3,000 loaves of bread, 2,500 eggs and 16 and a half gallons of cream were consumed. Mary and the pregnant Catherine retired, leaving Henry and his sister, Mary Tudor, once queen of France herself, to match the payment and lead the dancing.

This betrothal lasted until Anglo-French relations deteriorated in 1550 and Mary was drawn for an even more glorious match with Emperor Charles V.



Dauphin Francis, as painted by Cosmilio de Lyon



Henry and Catherine's divorce was dragged out for ten years



## The Tudors



Henry VIII with his three legitimate children

Anne took a direct role in spurring her aunt, Lady Shelton, Mary's new governess, to treat the girl insolently and taunt her.

In January 1544, Henry planned to talk to Mary when visiting Elizabeth at Hatfield, but Anne, afraid that her husband would weaken in Mary's presence, intervened by telling him to avoid the princess. Mary, desperate for a glimpse of the father she still loved, went up to the roof to watch his departure, catching sight of her, he doffed his feathered cap and bowed — but he did not speak.

Bullying was alternated with cajolery — Anne sent messages to Mary that if she would only accept Anne and Elizabeth, she would be treated well, brought back to court and need not even carry Anne's train. Mary flatly refused. Meanwhile, Henry's emotions were all over the place. While he stormed against his daughter's obstinacy, he spoke of her with tears in his eyes, flamed-up at anyone who criticised her and still sent her occasional gifts of money and clothes.

The strain began to tell on Mary's health and Catherine begged to be allowed to nurse her sick daughter, but Henry refused. While admitting it would be the best thing for Mary, he could not allow it as it would only increase their obstinacy.

In January 1546, Catherine died. Henry was sufficiently compassionate to want the news kept from Mary until someone suitable could be found to tell her — he did not do it himself, perhaps not wanting to upset the pregnant Anne. However, before he could send a sympathetic messenger, Lady Shelton had told her. Mary, kept from her mother for over four years, was grief-stricken. Henry gave permission for Catherine's doctor to visit her and tell her about her mother's end, but he was not so kind



Henry's six marriages ended when Jane Seymour gave birth to a son



Mary went on to rule England before her half-sister

## A musical family

Mary inherited her musical talents from her father

Playing standard instruments was an essential element of court education. Henry played numerous instruments as well as composing some 20 songs and 18 instrumental pieces, and Mary inherited his talent. She mastered several varieties of keyboard, the lute, the organ, the harpsichord, and regal, as well as the lute and the rebec. She continued to be known throughout Henry's reign, paying 7s a month for virginal lessons and 5s per month for lute lessons in the early 1540s. On 10th March 1544, the well-known Flemish lutenist Philip van Wylder, who had been in England since 1538, was paid to Mary's singing, as was perhaps later that it was not one of her skills. However, the first records of her singing are from 1544 when she accompanied her father on the virginal and the lute. He was undoubtedly, writing to his master that "she twined so sweetly that no woman in the world could do it better."

In May 1548, father and daughter both put in a masque to entertain the French ambassadors at court so that they would agree to the marriage treaty between Mary and Francis I of France. The masque, the "Pageant of the Father of Honour," represented the marriage of the two royal houses and the respective virtues of love and wealth. Mary had seven other lutes, all dressed in cloth of gold and red velvet with hanging sleeves. Her lute was caught up in a jessie, not with a velvet slip. After the lute had completed a figure dance, they were joined by eight men dressed in black velvet. Among these was Henry. He had injured his feet and could not wear a shoe, so all the night he danced in black velvet slippers. Henry danced with his daughter, the two of them, the handsome French lute in a moment of pain, allowing her long other-blade to touch the ground but, to the admiration of onlookers.



Both father and daughter were musically gifted

as to allow Mary to inherit Catherine's furs or the gold collar she had been bequeathed.

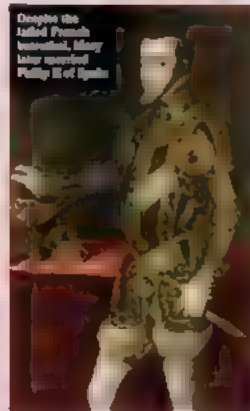
With Catherine gone, Mary became certain that Henry and Anne would redouble their efforts to persuade her to accept the Act of Succession — but the couple had other problems. Not long after a miscarriage in a shocking volte-face, Anne was accused of terrible crimes and executed. Henry quickly laid some of the blame for the poor treatment of Mary on Anne, telling Henry FitzRoy that he and his half-sister were lucky to have escaped being poisoned by her.

Nevertheless, Henry was determined that Mary would conform to his laws and by June she had been made to understand that failure to accept her own illegitimacy would result in death. Faced with the knowledge that Henry had condemned Anne, whom he had once loved to distraction, Mary finally gave in.

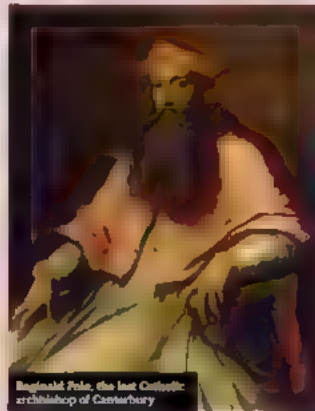
Mary and Henry's relationship was profoundly changed by the annulment. After she had surrendered, he was delighted and he showered her with gifts and money while bringing her back to court where she established warm relationships with his later wives, particularly Jane Seymour and Catherine Parr.

But the old trust and hero-worship was gone. While Mary, like everyone else, remained susceptible to Henry's charm, she was often wary of his intentions and was always careful to be strictly obedient on the surface even if, deep in her heart, she continued to believe in her own legitimacy and right to the throne.

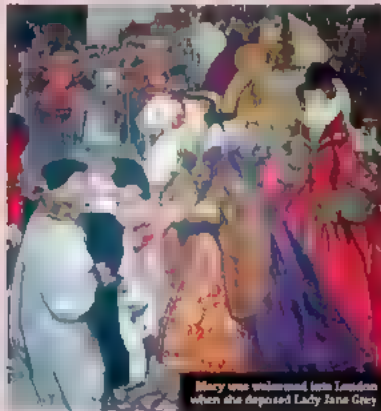
*"The strain began to tell on Mary's health and Catherine begged to be allowed to nurse her sick daughter"*



Despite the failed French marriage, Mary later married Philip II of Spain



Reginald Pole, the last Catholic archbishop of Canterbury



Mary was crowned in London when she deposed Lady Jane Grey

## Bringing Up Bloody Mary

Mary in perhaps best memory for her treatment of Protestants

After Henry VIII died in 1547, Mary bided her time while her sickly half-brother, the teenage Edward VI, ruled for 16 years. When he died and his regent, the duke of Northumberland, tried to place his own daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, on the throne, Mary could stand no more. With widespread popular support, she made a triumphal return to London and deposed Jane.

Mary's executions of Jane and the duke of Northumberland for high treason arguably set the tone for how she would be remembered.

As queen, she was determined to restore Catholicism and marry Philip II of Spain. Charles V's son and her first cousin, once removed, on her mother's side. Neither move was popular, forcing her to crush Wyatt's Rebellion in 1554 and over the next three years she ordered hundreds of Protestants to be burned at the stake.

The nickname 'Bloody Mary' only tells half the story. During her reign, she also restored the navy, established new hospitals and increased the authority of local government, as well as bolstering crown revenues. The motives for her actions were also complex, driven by the need to secure her position and her devout faith. But it's hard not to see her more destructive actions as those of a child of divorce — indeed, the first ever child of divorce — acting out angrily never properly reconciled and unable to process the breakdown of her family and loss of her mother.



## What if...

Written by Jonathan O'Callaghan

Relationships between French and British formed a close friendship with West. Murray's literary work, the European novel (1907) but he did not well

It was almost as if the Treaty of Rome had begun the European Community's amazing ECU ascent into the EC. This troubled partnership in France's German reputation had perhaps even a humble cause: a developing France was just not the same as the old one. The French leader, as he tried to find making new common with his own people as possible, did not fail. There was a better in France, but it was not to be. It was his, and that was the end. 1959 wasn't the solution.

Perhaps the side-effects though, would have been Britain joining the club. The war also in effect essentially saw Britain and France take on the world. For this reason then, after it was over, it was the job of the four and Britain as the powers and of course, 'The world powers were the Soviet Union and the US, Britain, France, China, Brazil and France joined together to help the world have back their way with the two new superpowers at the way.

◆ **Dampen EU integration**  
The Franco-British accord calls for the establishment of a single budget, parliament and army for all eurozone members.







# Santa Anna

The victor of the Alamo is often painted as a treacherous dictator, but a closer look at the Mexican soldier-statesman may show he's been treated unfairly

Written by Will Fowler

**A**n anti-legend, Santa Anna is arguably Mexico's worst villain. He is popularly blamed for having lost the Mexican-American War, at least in part, in part for his role in the execution of the Texas revolutionaries. He is also remembered for his role in the execution of the Texas revolutionaries. He is also remembered for his role in the execution of the Texas revolutionaries.

Mexico's political history is a simple explanation of why independence was so important. In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain. In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain. In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain.

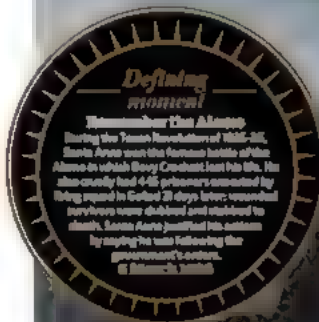
Texas, his tyrannical nature has helped perpetuate the narrative of the Lone Star Republic's Revolution of Independence from 1836 as a

struggle between freedom-loving frontiersmen and Santa Anna's authoritarian dictatorship. The Texas Revolution was partly sparked by the desire to escape Spanish rule, but also by the impact of the Mexican government's policy of slavery to the north.

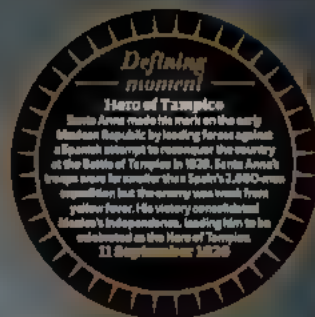
As a result, Santa Anna's role in the Texas Revolution is often seen as a betrayal. He is also remembered for his role in the execution of the Texas revolutionaries. He is also remembered for his role in the execution of the Texas revolutionaries.

In 1836, Santa Anna's role in the Texas Revolution is often seen as a betrayal. He is also remembered for his role in the execution of the Texas revolutionaries. He is also remembered for his role in the execution of the Texas revolutionaries.

His tyrannical nature has helped perpetuate the narrative of the Lone Star Republic's Revolution of Independence



Hero or Villain?  
SANTA ANNA



**Defining moment**  
**Remember the Alamo**  
During the Texas Revolution of 1835-36, Santa Anna won the famous battle of the Alamo in which every Texan lost his life. He also cruelly had 45 prisoners executed by firing squad in Galveston 21 days later: successful survivors were killed and captured to shame. Santa Anna justified his actions by saying he was following the government's orders. In March 1836.

**Defining moment**  
**Hero of Tampico**  
Santa Anna made his mark on the early Mexican Republic by leading forces against a Spanish attempt to reconquer the country at the Battle of Tampico in 1829. Santa Anna's troops won for smaller than Spain's 2,000-man expedition but the victory was won from yellow fever. His victory consolidated Mexico's independence, leading him to be celebrated as the Hero of Tampico. 11 September 1829.

SANTA ANNA



The Battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican-American War. The Mexicans, in green, fought under Santa Anna.



Santa Anna (centre) surrendered to Texan revolutionary leader Sam Houston in an American soldier's illustration



Sardin, Anna, photographed in 1980, aged 76. He died six years later.

However, he did not lose himself. He braved the strongest winds of the Atlantic when he was exiled in Havana in 1845-46, leading the president to believe

of many men of his generation who like him,

Revolt he opted instead to back the creation of an

1941-1942, 1943-1944, 1945-1946, 1947-1948, 1949-1950, 1951-1952, 1953-1954, 1955-1956, 1957-1958, 1959-1960, 1961-1962, 1963-1964, 1965-1966, 1967-1968, 1969-1970, 1971-1972, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-1978, 1979-1980, 1981-1982, 1983-1984, 1985-1986, 1987-1988, 1989-1990, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 1995-1996, 1997-1998, 1999-2000, 2001-2002, 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010, 2011-2012, 2013-2014, 2015-2016, 2017-2018, 2019-2020, 2021-2022, 2023-2024, 2025-2026, 2027-2028, 2029-2030, 2031-2032, 2033-2034, 2035-2036, 2037-2038, 2039-2040, 2041-2042, 2043-2044, 2045-2046, 2047-2048, 2049-2050, 2051-2052, 2053-2054, 2055-2056, 2057-2058, 2059-2060, 2061-2062, 2063-2064, 2065-2066, 2067-2068, 2069-2070, 2071-2072, 2073-2074, 2075-2076, 2077-2078, 2079-2080, 2081-2082, 2083-2084, 2085-2086, 2087-2088, 2089-2090, 2091-2092, 2093-2094, 2095-2096, 2097-2098, 2099-2100, 2101-2102, 2103-2104, 2105-2106, 2107-2108, 2109-2110, 2111-2112, 2113-2114, 2115-2116, 2117-2118, 2119-2120, 2121-2122, 2123-2124, 2125-2126, 2127-2128, 2129-2130, 2131-2132, 2133-2134, 2135-2136, 2137-2138, 2139-2140, 2141-2142, 2143-2144, 2145-2146, 2147-2148, 2149-2150, 2151-2152, 2153-2154, 2155-2156, 2157-2158, 2159-2160, 2161-2162, 2163-2164, 2165-2166, 2167-2168, 2169-2170, 2171-2172, 2173-2174, 2175-2176, 2177-2178, 2179-2180, 2181-2182, 2183-2184, 2185-2186, 2187-2188, 2189-2190, 2191-2192, 2193-2194, 2195-2196, 2197-2198, 2199-2200, 2201-2202, 2203-2204, 2205-2206, 2207-2208, 2209-2210, 2211-2212, 2213-2214, 2215-2216, 2217-2218, 2219-2220, 2221-2222, 2223-2224, 2225-2226, 2227-2228, 2229-2230, 2231-2232, 2233-2234, 2235-2236, 2237-2238, 2239-2240, 2241-2242, 2243-2244, 2245-2246, 2247-2248, 2249-2250, 2251-2252, 2253-2254, 2255-2256, 2257-2258, 2259-2260, 2261-2262, 2263-2264, 2265-2266, 2267-2268, 2269-2270, 2271-2272, 2273-2274, 2275-2276, 2277-2278, 2279-2280, 2281-2282, 2283-2284, 2285-2286, 2287-2288, 2289-2290, 2291-2292, 2293-2294, 2295-2296, 2297-2298, 2299-2300, 2301-2302, 2303-2304, 2305-2306, 2307-2308, 2309-2310, 2311-2312, 2313-2314, 2315-2316, 2317-2318, 2319-2320, 2321-2322, 2323-2324, 2325-2326, 2327-2328, 2329-2330, 2331-2332, 2333-2334, 2335-2336, 2337-2338, 2339-2340, 2341-2342, 2343-2344, 2345-2346, 2347-2348, 2349-2350, 2351-2352, 2353-2354, 2355-2356, 2357-2358, 2359-2360, 2361-2362, 2363-2364, 2365-2366, 2367-2368, 2369-2370, 2371-2372, 2373-2374, 2375-2376, 2377-2378, 2379-2380, 2381-2382, 2383-2384, 2385-2386, 2387-2388, 2389-2390, 2391-2392, 2393-2394, 2395-2396, 2397-2398, 2399-2400, 2401-2402, 2403-2404, 2405-2406, 2407-2408, 2409-2410, 2411-2412, 2413-2414, 2415-2416, 2417-2418, 2419-2420, 2421-2422, 2423-2424, 2425-2426, 2427-2428, 2429-2430, 2431-2432, 2433-2434, 2435-2436, 2437-2438, 2439-2440, 2441-2442, 2443-2444, 2445-2446, 2447-2448, 2449-2450, 2451-2452, 2453-2454, 2455-2456, 2457-2458, 2459-2460, 2461-2462, 2463-2464, 2465-2466, 2467-2468, 2469-2470, 2471-2472, 2473-2474, 2475-2476, 2477-2478, 2479-2480, 2481-2482, 2483-2484, 2485-2486, 2487-2488, 2489-2490, 2491-2492, 2493-2494, 2495-2496, 2497-2498, 2499-2500, 2501-2502, 2503-2504, 2505-2506, 2507-2508, 2509-2510, 2511-2512, 2513-2514, 2515-2516, 2517-2518, 2519-2520, 2521-2522, 2523-2524, 2525-2526, 2527-2528, 2529-2530, 2531-2532, 2533-2534, 2535-2536, 2537-2538, 2539-2540, 2541-2542, 2543-2544, 2545-2546, 2547-2548, 2549-2550, 2551-2552, 2553-2554, 2555-2556, 2557-2558, 2559-2560, 2561-2562, 2563-2564, 2565-2566, 2567-2568, 2569-2570, 2571-2572, 2573-2574, 2575-2576, 2577-2578, 2579-2580, 2581-2582, 2583-2584, 2585-2586, 2587-2588, 2589-2590, 2591-2592, 2593-2594, 2595-2596, 2597-2598, 2599-2600, 2601-2602, 2603-2604, 2605-2606, 2607-2608, 2609-2610, 2611-2612, 2613-2614, 2615-2616, 2617-2618, 2619-2620, 2621-2622, 2623-2624, 2625-2626, 2627-2628, 2629-2630, 2631-2632, 2633-2634, 2635-2636, 2637-2638, 2639-2640, 2641-2642, 2643-2644, 2645-2646, 2647-2648, 2649-2650, 2651-2652, 2653-2654, 2655-2656, 2657-2658, 2659-2660, 2661-2662, 2663-2664, 2665-2666, 2667-2668, 2669-2670, 2671-2672, 2673-2674, 2675-2676, 2677-2678, 2679-2680, 2681-2682, 2683-2684, 26

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# HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE YEAR

Discover jaw-dropping heritage pictures by the shortlisted photographers and overall winners

The Historic Photographer of the Year Awards has revealed the winner of its competition, which showcases the very best historic places and cultural sites from around the world. In its inaugural year, the contest has attracted a swathe of astonishing entries from amateurs and professionals alike, who have climbed, hiked and risked their way to snap iconic landmarks and far-flung forgotten ruins from every corner of the globe.

The overall winning image of an abandoned former military hospital was shot by Matt Emmett from Reading. Taken at RAF Nocton Hall, Matt's picture won him £2,500. The winning public vote photograph was a shot of Jedburgh Abbey taken on a school trip and was won by Manchester's Jenna Johnston, who walks away with £250.

The Historic Photographer of the Year Awards is a joint venture between Trip Historic, the leading online travel guide to the world's historic sites

and History Hit, which brings unique content and insight from some of the UK's best-known historians and academics. A panel of experts including broadcaster and historian Dan Snow, *All About History*'s Group Editor in Chief James Hoare, and David Gilbert, Chair of Creative United, selected the overall winning image.

Read on to discover some of the shortlisted shots, the winning pictures, what inspired the photographers and why the judges chose them.

## DOLBADARN CASTLE BY PAUL TEMPLING

Paul Templing decided to make the most of Dolbadarn Castle's location in Snowdonia National Park, Wales. An International Dark Sky Preserve, artificial lighting is traditionally restricted so that you can better see the stars. "The clouds parted just long enough to catch the heavy fog as it slid into the ravine on the left corner of the night," said Paul.



Shortlisted

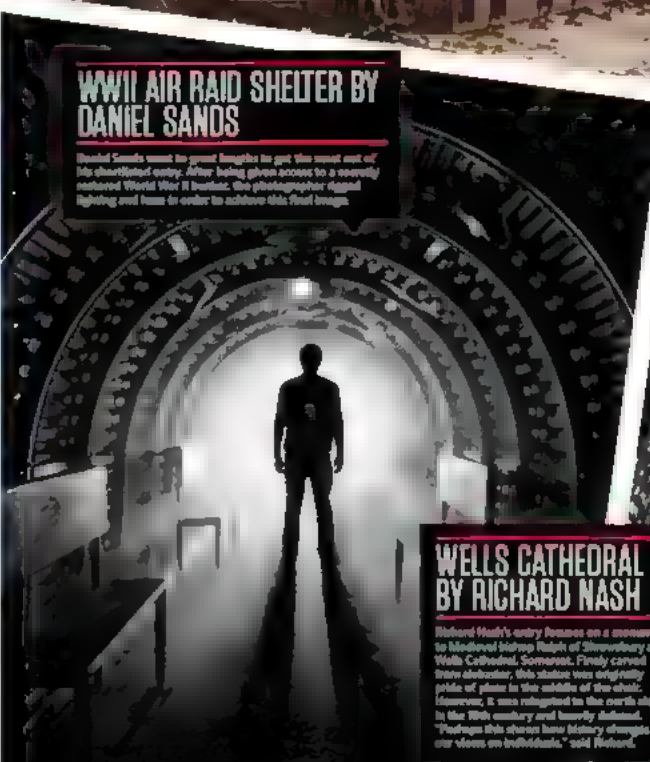
## TRAIN CEMETERY, BOLIVIA BY PAMELA JONES

Professional photographer Pamela Jones captured her shot "Just outside Sucre, Bolivia, where more than 100 steam engines and rail cars sit at 11,000ft." She added, "Built by the British, the railway transported minerals to the Pacific Coast until the mining industry collapsed in the 1980s."



## WWII AIR RAID SHELTER BY DANIEL SANDS

Daniel Sands went to great lengths to get the most out of his shortlisted entry. After being given access to a severely damaged World War II bunker, the photographer spent lighting and time in order to achieve this final image.



## WELLS CATHEDRAL BY RICHARD NASH

Richard Nash's entry focuses on a monument to Medieval Bishop Robert of Hereford at Wells Cathedral, Somerset. Firstly carved from alabaster, the statue was originally part of plans to the middle of the choir. However, it was relegated to the earth-shed in the 16th century and heavily defaced. "Perhaps this statue has history change our views on individuals," said Richard.



## MANG LANG CHURCH, VIETNAM BY TRAN HUNG DAO

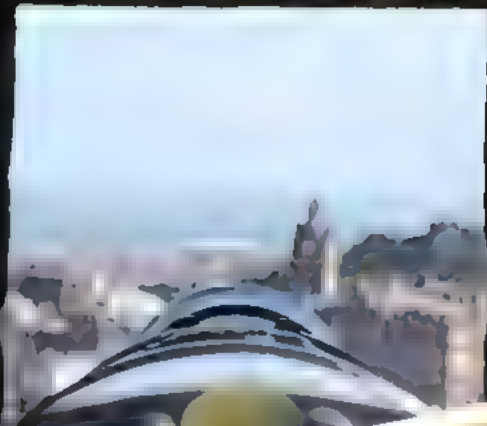
If it weren't for the cyclist wearing the conical hat in the bottom-right, you might never have guessed that the Mang Lang Church is in Vietnam. The Roman Catholic church, built in the Gothic neoclassical style, was created by French missionary Father Joseph Lemaire in 1885. It is as much a reminder of the country's colonial past as it is a shrine to Blessed Andrew of Phat Yem, the patron saint of Vietnam.



## HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE YEAR

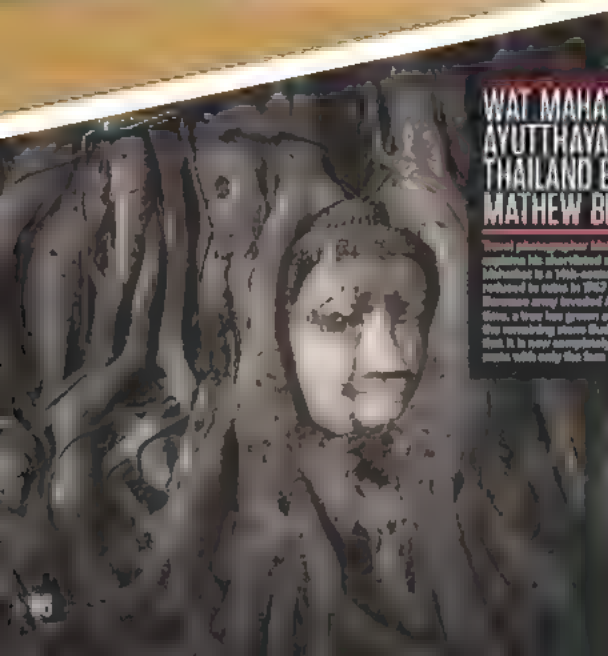
## EDINBURGH CASTLE BY DARYN CASTLE

This historical photo of the unique view over Scotland's capital city from a gun turret of Edinburgh's historic castle, "I found the view overlooking the city over the old castle to be incredibly dramatic and it transported me back in time," said Daryn from Barbary.



## WAT MAHATHAT, AYUTTHAYA THAILAND BY MATHEW BROWNE

Travel photographer Mathew Browne captures his world-famous shot. "The Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya is a 19th-century temple dedicated to King Rama IV when the Burmese army invaded Ayutthaya. At the time, a tree had grown around one of the remaining stone Buddha heads, and this is a very commonly used image by the monks with only the face peeking out."



## BAGAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ZONE BY ANA CAROLINE DE LIMA

Photographer Ana Caroline de Lima captured this stunning shot of Bagan, the capital city of the last kingdom of Pagan. In modern-day Myanmar. Previously known as 13,000 Buddha land, Bagan is a vast area of ancient ruins. "There remains no trace of what is original still to see this scene of this shape the temple of Bagan being a unique wonder to behold," said Ana.







**GATE TO THE HOLY LAKE  
BY FELIPE DE CASTRO HORTA  
HOFFMANN MARTINS**

Felipe de Castro Horta Hoffmann Martins captured this gleaming view from the walls of the Jesuit Fort, one of the largest fully preserved fortified sites in the world. Despite overlooking a holy lake, this heritage site is actually in the heart of the busy district in Rejshon, India.

**JEDBURGH ABBEY  
BY JENNA JOHNSTON**

Heritage consultant Jenna Johnston from Manchester, who provides advice on building conservation projects, won the public vote with this shot of Jedburgh Abbey in the Scottish Borders. "This photo of the 13th-century Augustinian abbey, Jedburgh, was taken on a short trip in 2011. That alone, and that trip, sparked my enduring love for Medieval architecture," said Jenna. Judge Deryn Kerr, VP Programming and Head of TV Channel History, said: "Such was the quality on display, it was difficult to select a clear winner. All deserve hearty congratulations for their talents and creativity."

**Public Vote Winner**



**Overall Winner**

**RAF NOCTON HALL  
AND US MILITARY  
HOSPITAL  
BY MATT EMMETT**

The unusual pairing struck its heart because it is of an abandoned military hospital in Lincolnshire that was handed to American forces during the Gulf War. Intended to treat injured soldiers from both sides, it only ever had 20 patients. Judge James Vidler explains why he thought Matt's image stood out: "Conservation-focused is increasingly a part of the heritage landscape and this captures not just frozen images of a faded past, but an image of an ongoing history. This is a place that is very much alive and abiding, the dramatic sunlight through the glass, reminding us not just of the changing value of what we built, but the changing value of our role in remembering it."

# TIME TO STEP OFF THAT TREADMILL

With so many demands from work, home and family, there never seem to be enough hours in the day for you. Why not press pause once in a while – jump with your favourite magazine and put a little oasis of you in your day.



**PRESS PAUSE**  
ENJOY A MAGAZINE MOMENT

To find out more about Press Pause visit  
[pauseyourday.co.uk](http://pauseyourday.co.uk)

# On the Menu VIKING HAGGIS

OVERSIZED STAG SAUSAGE SCOTLAND, 9TH CENTURY – PRESENT

## Did you know?

The name 'haggis' may come from the Old Norse 'haggr', meaning 'back into place,' according to the Victorian philologist Walter William Skeat.

Haggis is associated the world over with Scotland. However, an award-winning butcher has traced the national dish back to Viking invaders. Scotsman Jon Callaghan, of Callaghans of Helmsburgh, Argyll and Bute and a Golden Haggis Award finalist, spent three years researching the stovary pudding. He claims it was not invented by Scots, but actually left behind by Norse raiders in the 9th century.

Haggis is commonly known as a stomach made from a sheep's stomach stuffed with sliced sheep's liver, lungs and heart, oatmeal, onion and seasoning. But Callaghan disputes this as well, claiming it would traditionally have been made with various offal.

Varying claims about the origins of haggis have been offered over the years with some even dating it back to Ancient Greece. The dish became synonymous with Scotland after Robert Burns celebrated it in the 1786 poem 'To a Haggis'. It is now eaten every 25 January as part of a Burns Night banquet, in which the national bard of Scotland is celebrated.

## Ingredients

- 1 x deer stomach
- 1 x deer liver, lungs, kidney and bladder
- 450g beef or lamb trimmings
- 2 onions, finely chopped
- 250g oatmeal
- 1 tbsp salt
- 1 tsp ground black pepper
- 1 tsp nutmeg
- Stock from lungs and trimmings
- Water, enough to cook the haggis

## METHOD

**01** The stomach should be thoroughly cleaned, scalded, turned inside out and soaked overnight in cold, salted water. Once this is done, rinse it inside and out with clean water and pat it dry.

**02** Wash the lungs, heart and liver. Place in large pan of cold water with the meat trimmings and bring to the boil. Cook for about two hours.

**03** When the stock is cooked, strain off the stock and set it aside. Slice the pluck and trimmings in a bowl, then add the finely chopped onions, oatmeal and seasonings.

**04** Mix the ingredients in the bowl well and add enough of the stock to restore it all. When you're finished, the haggis should be soft and crumbly.

**05** Spoon the mixture into the sheep's stomach until it's just over half full. Sterilise a needle with boiling water, then sew the stomach back together. Also prick the haggis a couple of times so it doesn't explode while cooking.

**06** Put in the haggis in a pan of boiling water (enough to cover it) and cook for three hours. Keep adding more water to keep it covered.

**07** To serve, cut open the haggis and spoon out the filling. Traditionally, a haggis is served with 'neeps' (mashed swede or turnip) and 'tatties' (mashed potatoes). Outcakes can be an optional extra.

Did you make it? Let us know!



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# REVIEWS

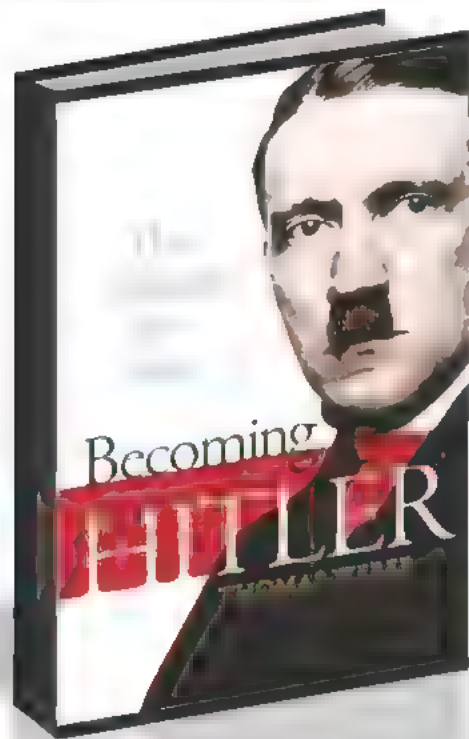
The books, TV shows and films causing a stir in the history world this month

## BECOMING HITLER

Author Thomas Weber Publisher Oxford University Press Price £20 Released Out now

While you might ask, what is there left to say about Hitler? Award-winning historian Thomas Weber has weighed in with a different perspective. Weber has unearthed a wealth of previously hidden, often murky cases overlooked by historians. But ultimately, he received wisdom

that Adolf Hitler was a broken man by the end of World War I. From here, he pieces together how the Third Reich came to be. Weber's argument is that Hitler was not a madman, but a man who was manipulated by his right-wing, anti-Semitic beliefs by the time he took power in 1933. He argues that Hitler was not a demagogue, but a man who was manipulated by his right-wing, anti-Semitic beliefs by the time he took power in 1933. He argues that Hitler was not a demagogue, but a man who was manipulated by his right-wing, anti-Semitic beliefs by the time he took power in 1933.



"[Thomas Weber] pieces together how the Third Reich ruler was actually radicalised"

Another announcement that Weber addresses is that, when faced with the prospect of war, Hitler was not a madman, but a man who was manipulated by his right-wing, anti-Semitic beliefs by the time he took power in 1933. He argues that Hitler was not a demagogue, but a man who was manipulated by his right-wing, anti-Semitic beliefs by the time he took power in 1933.

So how did Hitler transform into the man who would one day unleash a genocidal war on both? A key turning point seems to have occurred when he attended a propaganda show. It was during these studies that Hitler began to learn about the evils of capitalism and its ability to break down society. He also saw how the media was used to manipulate the public.

businessman. But Hitler's rise was not a simple matter of ambition. He was a man who was manipulated by his right-wing, anti-Semitic beliefs by the time he took power in 1933. He argues that Hitler was not a demagogue, but a man who was manipulated by his right-wing, anti-Semitic beliefs by the time he took power in 1933.

Weber forces us to rethink what we know about Hitler and charts his metamorphosis into a hated demagogue.



Reviewed by Catherine Corcoran, Maggie Williamson, Charlie Singer and James Wilson

### History of London

Using the fascinating history of London to tell the story of the city, this book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of the capital. It covers the city's history from the Roman era to the present day, including the Great Fire of 1666 and the Blitz.



JEFFERSON MORLEY

## The Ghost

the secret life of CIA spymaster James Jesus Angleton

"Mixing passion, drive, ideological fervour and extreme paranoia"

## THE GHOST

Author Jefferson Morley Publisher Scribe Price £20 Released Out now

Some life stories seem almost made for thriller novels. The secret life of CIA spymaster James Jesus Angleton is no exception. Angleton was one of the most powerful men in America during the 20th century. Mixing passion, drive, ideological fervour and extreme paranoia, Angleton played a part in the Cold War the response to the Kennedy assassination, and the advent of mass surveillance. Morley is a gripping account of the life of this man, Angleton's meteoric rise to his position, and the much-questionable methods he employed to maintain his power.

Angleton's life was a big screen adaptation waiting to happen. The book is a gripping account of the life of this man, Angleton's meteoric rise to his position, and the much-questionable methods he employed to maintain his power. The book is a gripping account of the life of this man, Angleton's meteoric rise to his position, and the much-questionable methods he employed to maintain his power.

But *The Ghost* is far from a whitewashed hero poem. Morley doesn't shy away from Angleton's more problematic traits and questions whether the CIA's actions were justified. Angleton's life was a big screen adaptation waiting to happen. The book is a gripping account of the life of this man, Angleton's meteoric rise to his position, and the much-questionable methods he employed to maintain his power.

Transcending mere thriller comparisons, this gripping read is filled with descriptions of events that sometimes boggle belief and open the reader's eyes to a world that they may have never known. The book is a gripping account of the life of this man, Angleton's meteoric rise to his position, and the much-questionable methods he employed to maintain his power.



## BETHLEHEM

Author Nicholas Blincoe Publisher Constable Price £15 Released Out now

The name Bethlehem conjures up a special sense of peace and tranquility. It is the birthplace of Jesus, and a place of great religious significance. But what is the real story of Bethlehem? Nicholas Blincoe is a perfectly equipped travel writer, and his book is a gripping account of the life of this man, Angleton's meteoric rise to his position, and the much-questionable methods he employed to maintain his power.

Bethlehem is a place that has survived many trials and tribulations. It was a British possession following World War I and under Jordanian rule from 1948. Israel then occupied the town in 1967. The book is a gripping account of the life of this man, Angleton's meteoric rise to his position, and the much-questionable methods he employed to maintain his power.

but also sheds on many other facets of the city's history. Blincoe is a perfectly equipped travel writer, and his book is a gripping account of the life of this man, Angleton's meteoric rise to his position, and the much-questionable methods he employed to maintain his power.

an intimate portrait of a city, his explanation of its painful, loaded past from all angles.







## HISTORY WAR RECOMMENDS...

Out now!

GLENN MILLER DECLASSIFIED

Author Dennis M Spragg Price £28 Publisher Casemate UK

The big-band frontman Glen Miller, a star of the swing era, decided to join the war effort in 1942. He set up an Army Air Force band to entertain the troops but on a flight across the English Channel to do just that in 1944, his plane mysteriously vanished. In *Glenn Miller Declassified*, Dennis M Spragg, a senior consultant at the Glenn Miller Archive, quashes the conspiracies that have surrounded Miller's disappearance and outlines what he thinks really happened. This history book will appeal to lovers of musical and military history alike.



## MUDBOUND

A haunting portrait of PTSD, privilege and prejudice

Director Dee Rees Cast Carey Mulligan, Jason Clarke, Jason Mitchell, Mary J Blige Distributor Netflix Release date Out now



Netflix's Oscar-contender *Mudbound*, based on the 2008 novel of the same name, is not an easy watch. Following two families sharing the same sodden Mississippi farmland across the decade of World War II and its aftermath, their shared experience is divided by race.

Black tank commander Ronsel Jackson (Jason Mitchell) and white bomber pilot Jamie McAllan (Garrett Hedlund) return from the Big One with big problems. Jamie is a lush, found drunk at the wheel trying to outrun his demons, while Ronsel is all barely suppressed rage and impatience, pining for status. They strike up an unlikely friendship but while their shared trauma unites them, some taboos cannot be broken without consequence.

*Mudbound* is harrowing in places but its most unsettling scenes come through the mundane. The earliest in the film is the tension that descends when Jamie's brother, Henry (Jason Clarke), first moves his family in. He knocks on the door of his black tenant, Ronsel's father, Hap Jackson (Rob Morgan), and asks has him abandon his dinner to help unpack. Hap isn't a slave, but in the post-war south Henry holds the economic and social whip.

A similar scene waits at the film's close. After all that happens – all the violence and hate – Henry asks Hap to help him. Stuffy and inevitably, Hap does. It's Henry's tone-deaf privilege in spite of their common bonds that lingers beyond the more visceral demonstrations of the era's racial inequality. Jim Crow may be long gone but that ignorance still remains.

Dramatic  
Exciting  
Informative  
JH



## THE VIETNAM WAR

Harrowing insight into the United States' worst tactical mistake

Certificate N/A Creator Ken Burns and Lynn Novick  
Distributor PBS Narrator Peter Coyote Released Out now



Kubrick's *Full Metal Jacket*, narrative cinema has coloured our perception of the infamous conflict, which started almost as a knee-jerk reaction to anxiety over increasing communist influence over Asia, and lasted well over a decade, with repercussions that are still being felt in the region today.

However, none of those fictional accounts can really come close to the staggering, brutal and exhaustively intricate account of *The Vietnam War*, a ten-part, 18-hour documentary. Burns and Novick's meticulously researched epic covers everything from the century-long French occupation of Vietnam, through its first steps into independence, its ever-escalating tensions between US and communist agendas, the devastating war that took an enormous toll on everyone involved, and through to the eventual end of the conflict and its evolving legacy.

Written by Geoffrey C Ward, the documentary mixes historical overview composed of thousands of photographs and reams of archive footage – all expertly narrated by the authoritative voice of Peter Coyote – and interviews with members of all sides of the war.

We get absolutely gut-wrenching, harrowing and often openly graphic accounts of atrocities committed

from first-hand eyewitnesses, their accounts made even more disturbing by the emotional restraint shown, both by the interviewees and the filmmakers. The directors never resort to cheap emotional tactics to influence the viewer's perspective, instead letting the facts speak for themselves, often straight from the horse's mouth.

And those facts are astounding. Through the exhaustive – sometimes exhausting – 18 hours, it becomes abundantly clear how utterly tragic and avoidable the whole conflict was. A procession of miscalculations and prejudices led the US into a literal and metaphorical bog of war, one whose purpose, tactics or ideology were never fully thought out beyond mere reactionism.

It's not a one-way street in *The Vietnam War*, though. Burns and Novick dedicate a generous amount of time to all sides, to ensure the account is as authoritative and unbiased as possible, giving us a fascinating character portrait of key Vietnamese players, including the elusive figure of Ho Chi Minh. And despite the numerous travesties and atrocities retold in the documentary, it never disrespects the humanity of those who fought on both sides, even while it questions the very purpose of war.

Accompanied by a subdued but evocative score composed by Trent Reznor and Atticus Ross, *The Vietnam War* is essential viewing in its entirety. It's sobering, unflinching, harrowing and exhaustive by equal measures, which is precisely why it will become the new definitive reference for anyone wanting to learn about the Vietnam War in the future.

Burns and Novick's *Vietnam War* is methodically researched, almost imperceptibly relentless, and has a lasting emotional effect on the viewer. The new gold standard for Vietnam documentaries.

Harrowing  
Methodical  
Unmissable  
EE

## 5 STEPS TO 19TH-CENTURY ETIQUETTE



Have you ever wondered what it would have been like to navigate the 19th century's complex code of good manners? How would you have got a partner in a ballroom? What would you have done with a letter of introduction? And where would you have sat in a carriage? *Elegant Etiquette in the Nineteenth Century* is a guide to the social dilemmas of our well-heeled forebears. *Elegant Etiquette* is a lively, occasionally tongue-in-cheek take on manners and conduct. Author Malory James reveals five tips to get you started.

1 Introductions were important, although made with caution. When an introduction was made, the person of lower rank was introduced to the person of higher rank. However, a gentleman was always introduced to a lady.

2 It was generally thought best not to surprise people with introductions, but to ascertain in advance whether or not they were desired.

3 Overfamiliarity was to be avoided. Thus, first names would not have been used between individuals who were, for example, merely acquainted.

4 Hats could be overly familiar as well. Consequently, a gentleman would have kept his hat with him when paying a call (a visit). Leaving it in the hall would have suggested he was making himself too much at home.

5 Punctuality was paramount. When invited to dine, it did not do to be late – it was most discourteous to keep the rest of the company waiting.

*Elegant Etiquette in the Nineteenth Century* is available now for £10.99 from Pen & Sword. Use the discount code ELEGANT25 or pen-and-sword.co.uk to get 25% off and free postage in the UK.



## DARK DAYS OF GEORGIAN BRITAIN

The Regency wasn't all about Darcy!

Author James Hobson Publisher Pen & Sword Price £19.99 Released Out now

With most people's idea of the Regency being lingering glances across candlelit ballrooms, dashing gentlemen diving into lakes and glittering royal occasions, *Dark Days of Georgian Britain* throws a bucket of cold water over the romanticised glamour.

James Hobson's new release doesn't concern itself with the surface trappings of fashion, but instead peels back the lace and silk to delve into what went on behind the scenes of those who lived through the Regency, regardless of social class. In an era of tumultuous change and upheaval at every level, Hobson strips off the surface glitter and exposes a world in flux, when political and social change redrew the landscape of the nation.

*Dark Days of Georgian Britain* is more concerned with the lives of the masses than the nobility, and it is here that its strength lies. Using a rich selection of sources, Hobson

looks at how life played out for those stuck at the lower end of the spectrum. From riots to body-snatching, famine to the gallows, this is an immersive, accessible history of the everyday man in the street. Hobson ably steers the reader through a complex time and frequently draws parallels between the Regency and modern society, bringing the similarities of two centuries ago vividly to life.

For those seeking a new angle on a well-represented era, this is a must-read. There is much here to enjoy for enthusiasts of the time but the book also serves as an ideal introduction to the issues that shaped the nation as it slipped from the Georgian period into the Regency and beyond. Hobson draws an irresistible picture of a country in the midst of enormous change and the reader cannot help but be carried along for the ride. It is lively, sometimes shocking but, above all, always entertaining.



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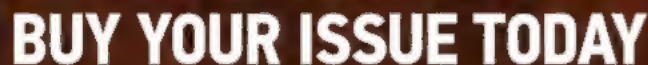
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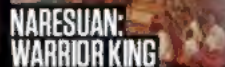


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# HISTORY VS HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

## GUNPOWDER

Director: J Blakeson Starring: Kit Harrington, Peter Mullan, Mark Gatiss, Liv Tyler Country: United Kingdom Released: 2017

A real blast, the BBC series *Gunpowder* brings to life one of history's most famous assassination attempts

**01** Anne Vaux, played by Liv Tyler, existed in real life. However, she was not related to Robert Catesby as portrayed in the show. Anne was actually a relative of another plotter, Francis Tresham, who is played in the show by Martin Lindley.

**02** The torture in the show may be gory but it is accurate. Gruelike methods were used to persecute Catholics during James' reign, contributing to the plotters' decision to take drastic action. Victims would be hung, drawn and quartered, or even crushed to death.

**03** Throughout the series, it is implied that King James had homosexual relationships. It was suspected throughout his life that his male favourites at court were also his lovers because of their close relationship, but this is still hotly debated by historians.

**04** Father Gerard was tortured at the Tower of London as depicted in the show but it was during Elizabeth I's reign, not James', and had nothing to do with the Gunpowder Plot. He did eventually escape, but not with help from Catesby or the other plotters.

**05** It may seem like dramatic irony but the schemers were injured by their own gunpowder as they were holed up, waiting for the king's forces. The blast didn't occur during the stand-off as seen the show, though – it was much earlier, after a fire spark hit the powder.



**VERDICT** A bloody and accurate portrayal of the gunpowder plot with minor changes for added drama

**B+**

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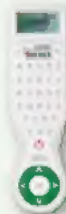
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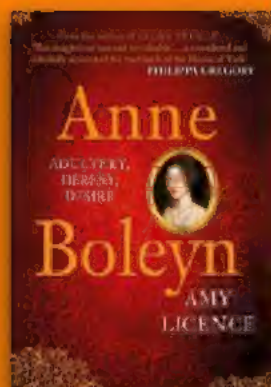
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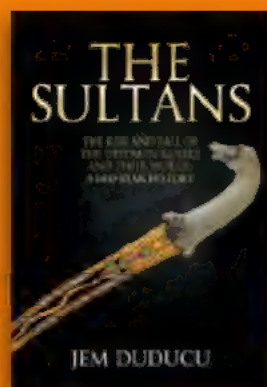
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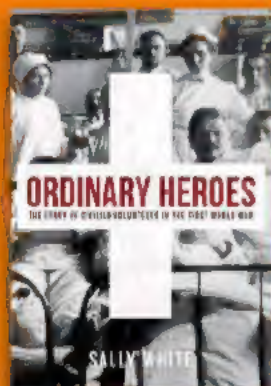
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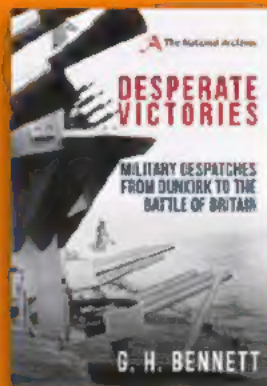
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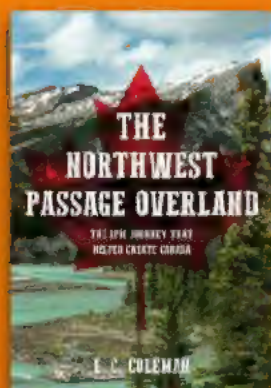
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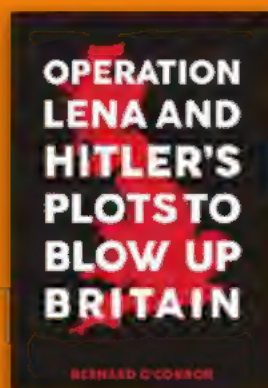
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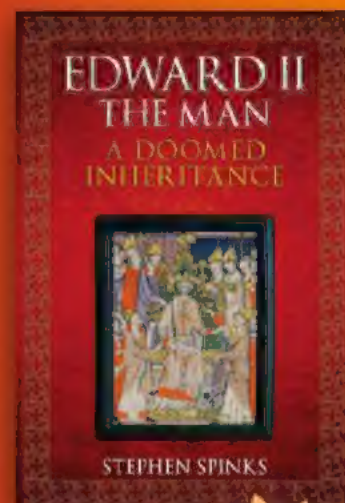
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